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The Bombay Chronicle

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[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] ASIATIC [illegible]

VOL. XX NO. 13 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 19[illegible] PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN KASHMIR.

WATER HOSE TO DISPERSE CONGRESS PICKETS.

Andhra Leader Arrested

MADRAS CORPORATION ADJOURNS FOR SATYAMURTHI.

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

On the motion of Mr. Rangiah Naidu, the Council of the Madras Corporation, adjourned to-day without transacting business, recording its appreciation of Mr. Satyamurthi's services as a Corporation Councillor and as a mark of their regret in losing his valuable services.

WATER HOSE FOR PICKETS.

Arrests and conviction of persons disobeying prohibitory orders are reported from Mangalore, Pollachi, Anantapur, Tirupatur, Negapatam and Ellore.

The police rounded-up and dispersed the Congress volunteers who resumed picketing of foreign cloth shops in Rattan Bazar this evening. It is reported that volunteers put on rain coats to prevent their being drenched through water hose used by the police.

NAGESHWAR RAO ARRESTED.

Mr. Nageshwara Rao, Andhra Congress leader and editor of the "Andhrapatrika," was arrested today while distributing leaflets among shop-keepers in Flower Bazaar Road and taken to the Commissioner's Office. His trial takes place to-morrow.—A. P.

CONGRESS HOUSE Sealed.

MASULIPATAM, Jan. 15.

The Congress House was searched today by police who locked and sealed the building.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD WOMEN RELEASED.

Mrs. Vasumati Desai To Be Prosecuted.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

Of 33 women who were arrested in Ahmedabad under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 25 have been already released.

The District Magistrate has now ordered the release of the rest numbering 8 under Section 4 (1) of the same Ordinance on condition that they should undertake not to take part in the furtherance of the civil disobedience movement, or any movement which is likely to endanger public safety.

Of 16 picketers who were arrested yesterday under the Picketing Ordinance while picketing foreign cloth shops, 13 have been released and the remaining three including Mrs. Vasumati Desai, Secretary, Picketing Mandal, will be prosecuted.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FIRING IN KASHMIR.

JAMMU, Jan. 15.

The Governor of Jammu and the Wazir accompanied by Inspector General of Police, a force of infantry and sowars and police were assailed "en route" by mobs, while returning after the collection of land revenue. Firing was resorted to by the police under orders of the Inspector General when the mob was getting dangerous and showered stones. The Military had no occasion to fire. It is reported that one died and three received injuries. Medical assistance was offered but was declined.—A. P.

EUROPEAN DIRECTS PICKETING.

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

It is reported that a European dressed in khaddar who refused to give his name or address to the police was seen directing the Congress volunteers in Rattan Bazar with the object of picketing. The police dispersed them by force.—A. P.

Move To Get Interview With Mahatma In Jail.

BIRLA HOUSE PARLEYS

PANDIT MALAVIYAJI CONFERS WITH LIBERALS AND PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN.

"They also serve who stand and wait." This seems to be the slogan of the Bombay Liberals and other Independent Nationalists, who think that nothing would be lost and also their country benefited if they keep their heads cool inspite of Government Ordinances and the "unconstitutional" agitation of the Congress.

BIRLA HOUSE PARLEYS.

This was the impression that one carried of the long drawn Conference that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had with some of the leading lights of Liberalism in Bombay at Birla House on Friday.—The Conference was attended among others by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who recently had an opportunity of discussing political situation in the country with the Viceroy, at the luncheon table.

At the Birla House parleys were present Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, who, it is understood, was specially requisitioned by Panditji to come down to Bombay from Wardha and acquaint him with firsthand information of political happenings in the country.

INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI IN PRISON.

As a result of this Conference it is likely that an interview with Mahatma Gandhi in prison would be sought for and later on if possible the Viceroy would be requested to receive a deputation to confer on the present political situation.

MAHATMA MUST BE RELEASED.

One point over which all those present were unanimous was that with Gandhiji behind the prison bars and the Ordinance regime in full swing it was next to impossible to open negotiations to settle up what Panditji styles "matters in dispute between the Government and the Congress" and which he thinks are "preeminently capable of settlement by negotiation and arbitration.

SPLIT BETWEEN LIBERAL "STALWARTS" AND "YOUNG BLOODS."

The split among the Liberal leaders over their participation in the R. T. C. Committees was reflected in the course of the deliberation for some of the "stalwarts" still think that they can participate in the framing of a constitution for India under the shadow of Ordinance regime

But this view, it is understood, was not supported by the non-Liberals and some of the youthful section of the Liberal Party who are exercising all their influence on the elders to get Gandhiji released as one of the first terms of the party's co-operation in the further stages of the R. T. C.

LET "WARRING" PARTIES SETTLE THE ISSUE.

There were, however, some who half-heartedly gave vent to their feelings that once they were in the mid-stream let the two "warring parties," the Government and the Congress, settle the issues between themselves and their duty was to keep their heads cool and to mark time and intervene at the opportune moment as peacemakers and politicians with heads on their shoulders and known for sweet reasonableness.

MALAVIYAJI'S ANXIETY TO WORK FOR PEACE.

Pandit Malaviyaji gave a very patient hearing to the diverse views expressed and promised to offer his services in the best interest of the country. He assured his friends that his services were at the disposal of all who worked for the speedy termination of the Ordinance Raj. Panditji keeps an open mind to hear any views regarding the present political situation in the country and it is understood he is staying in Bombay for some time.

OVER 50 PERSONS JAILED IN BOMBAY.

"I Am A Professional Congress Volunteer."

A JUVENILE'S REPLY TO MAGISTRATE.

Muslim Accused Cites Gandhiji As His Witness

MR. BRELVI AND TWO OTHERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Three more Congress workers who were detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the new Ordinance were released on parole on Friday evening. They were:—

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle".
Mr. B. S. Gaekwad, and
Mr. D. D. Wadia.

Immediately on their release they were served with an order signed by the Police Commissioner of Bombay prohibiting them from taking any part in the Civil Disobedience movement and directing them to report themselves to the police every day between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

It will be noted that Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia who was also released on parole on Wednesday was re-arrested on the next day and jailed for two years for failing to report himself to the police.

Arrests On Page 9.)

(Other News of Bombay

JAWAHARLAL'S MOTHER TO BE PROSECUTED

Congress Hospital Secretary Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

Mrs. Nehru will be put up for trial on three charges of disobedience, order under Section 144, being a member of an unlawful assembly and under the Ordinance for delivering a speech.

It is reported that police have stopped a procession proceeding to Jawahar Park near Anand Bhawan and made five arrests including Pandit Mohanlal Nehru, Secretary of the Congress Hospital. A. P.

Lathi Charge At Olympic Games

U. P. GOVERNOR PRESENT.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

Ten volunteers were arrested this afternoon on a charge of defying order under Section 144.

The police charged a crowd, mostly students, which rushed into the ground when the Provincial Olympic games were being played this afternoon. Three persons were injured. The Governar and Lady Hailey were present and who distributed the prizes.—A. P.

Trial Of Krishnakant Malaviya.

JAWAHARLAL & OTHER LEADERS GIVEN "A" CLASS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The trial of Sjt. Krishnakant Malaviya under Section 124-A in connection with poems published in "Abhudya" of which he is the editor commenced to-day and adjourned after the case was partheard.

"A" CLASS FOR JAWAHARLAL AND OTHERS.

The Local Government have accepted the recommendation to put in "A" class Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Tandon and Krishna Kant Malaviya. —A. P.

U. P. Congress Organisations Declared Unlawful.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that all Congress Committees, War Councils and allied associations throughout the Province as well as the Prem Maha Vidyalaya of Brindaban are declared unlawful.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD MAGISTRATE FOLLOWS BOMBAY.

More Fetters For Press.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has issued orders regarding publication of Congress news in the press saying that Bombay Government's orders on the subject should be followed except that in his opinion photographs of the Civil Disobedience movement were not necessarily objectionable provided there is not cause for public excitement. He considers pictures of light lathi charges objectionable. Casualties may be reported provided they are verified. He adds that statements of accused not relevant to trial and containing political propaganda are objectionable.—A. P.

KASTURBA SENTENCED.

Varying Terms To Maniben And Mithuben.

"AWARD ME SAME SENTENCE," SAYS MRS. GANDHI.

Magistrate Replies "I Am Helpless."

SURAT, Jan. 15.

Srimati Kastoorba Gandhi was sentenced this afternoon to one and a half months' simple imprisonment, and was awarded "A" class.

Miss Maniben Patel, Miss Mithuben Petit and two other women were sentenced to three and a half months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default fifteen days further imprisonment.

I WILL NOT REMAIN QUIET.

Mrs. Kastoorba Gandhi received her sentence with perfect calm and indifference and remarked to the trying Magistrate:

"Why only one and a half months for me? Do you want me free again after one and a half months to receive lathi blows with my countrymen?

"AWFUL AND IMPROPER."

I will not remain quiet even after my release. Besides it is awful and improper that I should get one and a half months, while my daughters are awarded four months. You must please award me the same sentence as has been given to them."

The Magistrate replied: "I am helpless. What is done is done."—A. P.

Details of Proceedings

SURAT, Jan. 15.

Trial took place in the jail premises this morning before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. I. T. Almania, of Mrs. Kastoorba Gandhi, Miss Maniben, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Miss Mithuben, Morar Kasan of Syadla, the host of Mrs. Gandhi and party, Ishwarlal Amin, Dictator of Bardoli Taluka, one Govindbhai of Syadla village and two other women workers named Chanduben and Prankoreben of Chikhli Taluka who were all arrested last Sunday evening under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

NO PARTICIPATION IN PROCEEDINGS.

At the outset, all the accused declared that they would not participate in the proceedings.

Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, Dy. Superintendent of Police who arrested Mrs. Gandhi and party, was the complainant and was the first witness examined.

WHAT THE LETTER CONTAINED

In the course of his deposition, he stated that at the time when he attached the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram and carried out a search, he found a letter at the office of the Ashram which was written by Chunilal Sankleshwar Mehta of the Ashram and addressed to Santokben at Bajipoora. The letter was dated 6th Jan. 1932, but had not been posted and contained plan of how to carry out the Congress programme through lady volunteers. In the letter it was also stated that Mrs. Kastoorba Gandhi would arrive at Bardoli Taluka with Miss Maniben and Miss Mithuben shortly, and that certain batches of women volunteers were to be appointed to take charge of small divisions throughout the Taluka and carry on the Civil Disobedience movement.

The letter was produced in the Court by the complainant. Proceeding, the Khan Bahadur stated that on learning that Mrs. Gandhi and party were expected to arrive at Bardoli on 10th January, he deputed a head constable to accompany the party from Bardoli to Syadla. When the witness reached Syadla in the evening, the head constable informed him that a procession was taken out from Morar Kasan's house and a meeting was held which was addressed by Ishwarlal Amin, Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Maniben and Miss Mithuben in conection with carrying out of civil disobedience of laws, excise picketing and no-tax campaign. Witness then effected the arrests.

The head constable and a sub-Inspector were then examined. They corroborated the complainant's evidence. The prosecution evidence was closed at this stage.

REFUSE TO SIGN STATEMENTS.

The Magistrate called upon the accused to make their statements and asked the usual questions, but the accused declined to reply. They also refused to sign statements.—A. P.

Hunt For Congress Money Continues.

SURAT DICTATOR'S BANK ACCOUNT EXAMINED.

SURAT, Jan. 15.

About three-quarters of a lakh of rupees have been traced to a local doctor. The police allege that it belongs to the Congress. The bank books are being examined.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS IN KARACHI PUT UP SHUTTERS.

Congress Pickets Appear On The Scene.

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

On receipt of a report the Congress pickets were holding up handcarts conveying foreign cloth, a posse of 50 policemen armed with canes and lathis arrived at the Gordhandas Market and were posted in proximity to the volunteers who were picketing.

Crowds collected and shopkeepers apprehending trouble quickly put up shutters of their shops after which the police withdrew. —A. P.

GAGGING BAN ON KARACHI LEADERS.

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The District Magistrate has banned about 40 persons including members of the Municipality from participating in the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Viceroy and his Staff returned to-day to New Delhi from his tour to Sukkur, Sind.

The Rt-Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon arrived to-day at the Viceroy's House.—A. P.

U. S. OIL SCANDAL.

20,000,000 Dollar Loan And Columbia Govt.

STATE DEPT. REFUTES ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—A first class scandal appears to be brewing as a result of allegations before the Senate Finance Committee that the State Department pressed the National City Company last year to complete the twenty-million dollar loan to the Colombian Government and a few days before the Company consented, Colombia granted an important oil concession to the Gulf Oil Company controlled by the Mellon family which concession, it was alleged, was held up to Bank as reason for accommodating the Colombian Government. The State Department refutes the allegations that concession was granted in return for Department's "good offices" in securing the completion of the loan but has flatly refused to accede to the demand of Senator Johnson to-day that the Department's correspondence on the subject be submitted to the Finance Committee.

Situation has not been improved by the State Department's formal admission of having urged the National City Company to complete the Colombian loan apparently contradicting the declaration of last week that "it took no positive" interest in any foreign loan.—Reuter's Special Service.

INDIAN AMMUNITION DEALERS ASKED TO DEPOSIT STOCK WITH POLICE.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad is understood to have ordered two Indian firms of gun and ammunition dealers to deposit their entire stock with the police.—A. P.

RATNAGIRI LEADERS ROUNDED UP.

Restraint Notice Served On Patwardhan.

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 14.

Further arrests in the Ratnagiri District includes Messrs. Shankar Sardal, a teacher in the National School at Sangmeshwar, Bhaskar Rajaram Kowale of Chiplun, Vithal Mahadev Paranjpe, of Devgad and Dattatraya Laxman Patwardhan of Malwan.

Mr. Patwardhan, who has been brought here from Malwan, has been served with a notice not to leave the municipal limits of Ratnagiri City and abstain from taking part in unlawful associations.—A. P.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN KOLABA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Jan. 13.

A number of arrests were made under Ordinance II of 1932 at different places in Colaba District.

Alibag: Sjt. K. Kunte and Mr. R. Gosavi "Dictator" Alibag Taluka Congress Committee.

Panvel: Sjt. T. N. Bedekar.

Karjat: Sjt. V. M. Vedak and S. M. Mahale.

Mahad: Sjt. V. K. Shet.

Pen: Sjt. R. N. Mandalik and ten others.

"Vaishya Vidya Shrama" a national school at Saswane Taluka, Alibag, was raided by police and Sjt. Dhawan the head of the institution was arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act sect. (1) and (2) and sentenced to 2 years R.I. and Rs. 100 fine or in default 3 months.

Sjt. V. G. Limaye, Pleader Alibag was arrested to-day under Criminal Law Amendment Act as the second Dictator of Colaba District and Alibag Taluka.

All the prisoners under Ordinance II were brought to Alibag sub-jail.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

THE INTENDING TENDERERS for the supply of Hose Pipe and Crowley Carts are hereby informed that the opening date of tenders of 5,000 ft. of Best Flax Canvas Hose and 12 Crowley Carts is extended to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1932, instead of 16th January, 1932 as advertised before.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
4220

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 25th January, to the 6th February, 1932, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th February, 1932.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA
Secretary.
15th January, 1932.
4225.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for 6½ per cent. Improvement Trust Loan, repayable on 1st November, 1937, are invited. No tender below Rs. 94-8-0 will be accepted.

2. Interest will be paid half-yearly at the rate of 6½ per cent. on 1st day of January and the first day of July each year

3. Five per cent. should be paid with the application and the balance within a fortnight of the date of application.

4. The Board reserve the right to withdraw the loan from the market at any time.

5. For further particulars apply to the Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. MHATRE.
Ag: Chief Officer
Bombay.
Dated 16th December, 1931.
4085

Public Notices.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE

AN ORDINARY BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1932, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Office of Mr. D. F. Cama, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider the proposed amendments in the Constitution of the League.
(2) To receive from the Council a report of the working of the League for the years 1928-29-30.
(3) To receive from the Council audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the years 1928-29-30.
(4) To elect Office-Bearers of the League and Members of the Council.
(5) To elect an Honorary Auditor.
(6) To appoint new Trustees.
(7) To consider any resolution which may be duly submitted to the Meeting by the Council or the Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
(8) Any other competent business brought by the Chairman.

M. E. PAVRI,
D. F. CAMA,
S. E. ENGINEER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Z. P. C. & H. League.
Bombay, dated 14-1-1932.
4221

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

Tenders for maintaining, supplying, fixing and lighting public Incandescent Kerosene Oil Lamps in the City and Island of Bombay, alternatively for one, two and three years, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 26th day of January, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five each, to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th January, 1932.
4226.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HIRJI SHIVJI, HARIDAS SHIVJI, and DHARAMSEY HIRJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office situate at 11D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, lying and being at Lower Colaba in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10846.79 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 415, New No. 2804, Old Survey No. 83-5, New Survey No. 9570 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 146-150, 152-155, 157-164, 176-177, 179-210, 212-214, 1/214, 215, 217, 218, 220, 366, 367, 368 and 369 in the Colaba Division let out on Fazandari tenure and bounded, on the East by Thomas Street, on the West by Gun Factory and Government Land, on the North by Colaba Main Road and on the South by Nowroji Road.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1932.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4227

Public Notices.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 52261 on the life of Sadashiva Ganesh Kulkarni of S. M. Savda, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date Bombay 13-1-1932.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
6557

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2284 of 1931.

(1) HARJIWAN MANOHAR
(2) RAMJI MANOHAR,
(3) DULABH MANOHAR,
all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as members of joint and undivided Hindu family under the name and style of Manohar Virji at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, last two minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend their brother the said Harjiwan Manohar on behalf of themselves and all other Creditors of Madhavdas Devidas, deceased ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

BHAGWANDAS PRANJIWAN, of Thana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thana in the Thana District, ... Defendants

To,
The CREDITORS OF MADHAVDAS DEVIDAS (Deceased).

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kania on the 8th day of December, 1931, notice under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to all the Creditors of Madhavdas Devidas deceased that the Plaintiffs abovenamed as one of the Creditors of the said Madhavdas Devidas deceased have instituted this Suit against the Defendant abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
(b) That for this purpose and so far as it may be necessary accounts may be taken, inquiries made, directions given and orders passed.
(c) That the amount due to the Plaintiffs may be ascertained and declared and the same may be directed to be paid to them.
(d) That the Defendant may be ordered to make a full and complete discovery of the properties of the deceased coming to his hands and to account for the same.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate left by the deceased including his immoveable properties at Andheri and Poona.
(f) That the Receiver may be given all necessary powers under Order XL, Rule 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit an Injunction may be granted against the Defendant restraining him from intermeddling with the estate of the deceased or any part or portion thereof.
(h) That the Plaintiff's costs of the Suit may be provided for and
(i) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

and that the hearing of the Suit has been fixed for the 3rd day of February, 1932.
Dated this 7th day of January, 1932.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master
H. A. VAKIL

The 7th day of January, 1932.

MESSRS. PATELL AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4222

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Depot of G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, gram, linseed, turmeric, castor seed, groundnut seed, paddy, wal beans, iron bolts, sweeping grain and cotton, cases of soap, country shoes, Jutapus and machinery, bundles of iron hoops, pipes, G. I. plain sheet, jogrea, bamboos, gunny bags, wooden charpai, loose packages of hand carts, iron angles, plates and empty casks, and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 7th February, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, (TO-MORROW), SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Star Mansion," 1st Floor, Fazulbhai Road, near Colaba Station, valuable household furniture such as large oval dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield suite, "Singer" Sewing Machine, 1 Portable Columbia Gramophone with records, silver cabinet, writing tables, almyrahs, lady's dressing table, iron bedsteads, ice-box, Tiger Skin, large Persian carpet, Screen, English and German books, crockery and glassware, etc.

The property of Mrs. M. Stadler.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, valuable household furniture such as large sliding dining table to sit 12 persons, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield suites, revolving book-case, showcases, writing table, cabinets, portable Gramophone with records, cabinet sofas, cupboards, wooden bedsteads, low chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, one ivory inlaid wooden bedstead, teapoys, soil linen, baskets, carpets, cycle, cutlery, crockery, plated- and glass ware, E. ceiling fans, etc.

The property of K. Hamilton, Esq.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (Sunday) 17th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Hirjibai Mansion, next to Marina Mansion, of Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Gramophone, Harmonium, E. Lamps, Chesterfield and Drawing Room Suits, Show cases, Glassware etc.

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Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL, 94, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED BY POLICE.

Tongawallas Warned Not To Carry Congressmen

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

No arrests were made to-day yesterday's total being 53.

In addition to the Congress Office the Mahila Ashram, the Volunteer Camp and the Rashtriya Sabha were raided.

Public vehicle owners have been informed that carrying of Congressmen in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement will be punishable under the Ordinance. A national flag was removed from the Aminuddoulah Park.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Jutes ruled steady but trading was on a restricted scale. Coals were neglected in the early part of the day but later a few deals took place at about unchanged rates. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. Papers 53-6, 5 per cent. Loan 1933/44 78-8, ditto 1945/55 90-12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 99-4, six per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/42 100-4, 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 10-4.

Railways:—Ahmad Purkdwa 47-8, Kalighat-Falta 48.

Coals:—Bengal 231-3, North Damuda 2-12, Raneegunge 31-12.

Jutes:—Barnagore 122, Howrah 38-9, Kamarhatty ordy. 387, National 20-7, Nuddea 15-8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Galvanising 7, Indian Iron and Steel 4-1, Behar Rice 2-3, Bengal Paper pref. 50 paid up 50, Cawnpore 21-3, Carew & Co. 11, New Savan Sugar 12-2, Samastipore 11-10.

Debentures:—8 per cent. 1922/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills 108-8.—A.P.

ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 15.

It is reported that Zemindars and Kisans held a meeting yesterday in Bilhour and tenants in large numbers were present. Speeches were made against no-rent campaign.

During the last fortnight, 193 persons have been arrested under the Ordinance and other sections in conection with the civil disobedience movement and 133 have been tried and convicted.—A. P.

JAPANESE ART EXHIBITION

(Contributed).

It was after her conversion to the religion which had its origin in India that Japan was elevated up into a higher plane of mental enlightenment. For more than a thousand years she has kept her glorious position, and the civilization she has to-day may well be said to be nothing more than a development of the religion, the thoughts, and the art brought over from India. Generally a country with her art remarkably developed is always a strong, prosperous country. Therefore, those who are engaged in art should recognize and pay attention to the important part they are playing in determining the destiny of their country.

Bombay is having an exhibition of Japanese art for furthering the development of Oriental art, in India, a pioneer of Oriental thought, wherefrom started our Buddhistic painting. The exhibits consist of Japanese painting special to the country, elegant in style, and profound in meaning, symbolizing old classical morality. The undertaking will not only introduce Japanese art to India, but also serve to contribute something to a better understanding between these two nations and to establish a more friendly relation between them. If the exhibition of Japanese art and painting should pave the way of promoting Oriental thought into a happier channel of development, the greatest mission of art, which knows no national boundary, would have been satisfied.

The exhibition is held in Bombay on the second floor of the Taj Building, Hornby Road.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

A Lecture on First-Aid to the Injured, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Secretary, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School Dhobitalao, from Sunday, (17th inst.) at 2-30 P. M. The course consists of about 16 lectures, fully illustrated with diagrams, charts, etc., each occupying one hour every Sunday from 2-30 P.M. to 3-30 P.M. No fee is charged. The class is open to all.

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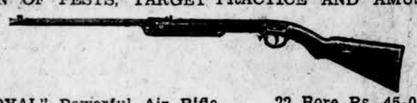

"ROYAL" Powerful Air Rifle ... .22 Bore Rs. 45-0-0
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No license required except in Burma.

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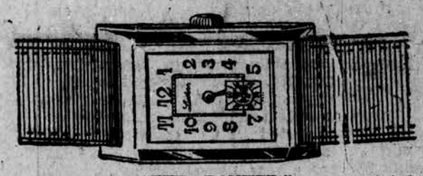

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Nickel ... Rs. 20. Silver ... Rs. 25.
Rolled Gold ... Rs. 30. Chromium ... Rs. 35.
18 kt. Gold Rs. 75.
Radium dial Rs. 2 Extra.

"JAR PROOF No. 402"

Nickel Rs. 20. Silver Rs. 25.
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HAVE YOU QUALIFIED FOR OUR SOUVENIR GIFTS OF STAR STOVES?

IF not cut this out and post it to us with your name and address or PURCHASE your KEROSENE requirements from Burmah-Shell RED and GREEN Tankcarts or from our nearest depot and get a

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GERMAN SCIENTIST ON
GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE VEGETABLE

TOILET SOAPS

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

Messrs. GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.

I am a German and was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I read in an Indian Paper.

I am a scientist and have devoted years of study to the functions of the human skin.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff, it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) AR L. LUSURTZE.

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A "SPOT CASH" BARGAIN

During December we make a
SPECIAL OFFER
EVENING DRESS SUIT
Rs. 125.
DINNER JACKET SUIT
Rs. 115.

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How To Remove A Bad Complexion.

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

IN HONOUR OF THE NEW YEAR !

At Rs. 6 only. One Clock and other real Watches as shown on three sides of Clock.

One Model Clock, absolutely New design in India, beautifully shaped, and fully jewelled, size: 9" x 6", guaranteed 3 years and one real Mail Service Pocket Watch with chain, guarantee 4 years. OR one Silver Nickel Case beautiful Wrist Watch with fancy hand, guarantee 5 years and one Table Time Piece, guarantee 4 years. Price Rs. 6 only Postage Re. 1 extra. Please note all the above four watches are accurate time-keepers and we guarantee to repair free during the Guarantee period and if unsatisfactory money back. Apply to: THE UNITED WATCH CO., 281, Upper Chitpore Road, Sec. D. CALCUTTA.

My Morning Friend

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NO SOAP ..... NO FAT

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BIRTH CONTROL

Use famous Chinosol Emollient with Rubber Check Pessary the only harmless and surest remedy for pregnancy. Price Rs. 3-5 nett. For Illustrated booklet of 42 pages, send an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4/2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

COMPANY MATTERS

Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited.

(CONTRIBUTED).

The Directors' Report and Annual Accounts of the above Company for the year ended 30th September 1931 to adopt which the Annual General Meeting has been called on Monday the 18th January at 4-30 p.m. disclose steady progress. The undertaking appears to have firmly established itself and there are indications to show that the Company will enjoy reasonable prosperity in the near future.

The Balance Sheet at a glance is as follows:—

Capital including

	Rupees.
Debentures	30,78,000
Reserve Funds	2,58,750
Sundry Liabilities	2,55,987
Profit and Loss Account	1,44,385
Total	37,38,022

	Rupees.
Gross Block	47,97,310
Less Depreciation	14,89,501
Nett Block	33,07,809
Liquid Assets	4,30,213
Total	37,38,022

AN ANOMALY.

Although gross earnings have gone up by Rs. 1,07,000 as compared with the previous year and although the Managing Agents have participated in this increase by obtaining nearly Rs. 7,000 more for their commission as compared with the previous year, the shareholders are to receive the same dividend as in the previous year. This position, strange as it may seem, is due to the Managing Agency System under which generally speaking emoluments of the Managing Agents are not regulated with due regard either to the interests of the business concerned or to the rights of the capital invested in that business. Take this very case. Under the Managing Agency Agreement, the remuneration of the Managing Agents is to be 10 per cent on the nett annual profits of the Company after making all proper allowances and deductions from revenue for interest on loans and deposits and working expenses chargeable against profits but without making any deductions for or in respect of interest on debentures or of any amount carried to insurance reserve, depreciation or sinking fund or to any other special fund or in respect of any expenditure on capital account. It is anomalous that while interest on loan is to be excluded in calculating the Managing Agents' Commission, debenture interest is not to be so excluded. This is a distinction without a difference. The point is that although in the ordinary course debenture interest is a working expense yet by the terms of the Agreement the same is not excluded in the calculation of Agents' commission. The result is that a sum of Rs. 8,400 which should otherwise go to augment the resources of the Company finds itself credited to the Managing Agents.

WHY HAVE WORKING EXPENSES INCREASED-

No attempt is made in the Directors' Report to explain the reasons for the increase in the working expenses under various heads such as (1) interest, (2) establishment, (3) fuel, water and stores although in the previous year's Report such increases were specifically explained. Again no reference is made to the subject of future development alluded to in the previous year. For reasons which cannot be understood, the usual number in regard to the total number of street lights and the area covered have not been given. It is obvious that if the shareholders are to be in possession of useful information on certain points, it is of the utmost importance that Directors should always adhere to the practice of regularly giving information on these points in their Reports. There is nothing in the Directors' Report to show whether any, and if so what, retrenchment has been effected in the establishment charges. Evidently no retrenchment has been effected. There is no doubt that substantial savings would be obtained by a cut in salaries. Again allowances and free passages, if any, must be stopped. The shareholders should therefore insist upon retrenchment.

SUGGESTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS.

It is the duty of shareholders to inquire about the exact amount paid for insurance premium and with what concern the insurance is placed. It is unnecessary to emphasises the importance of having the Company's property insured with Indian Insurance Companies, particularly as the Company has been established mostly with Indian capital and lives almost wholly on Indian patronage.

Directors' and Auditors' fees have been lumped together but they must be separated.

Presiding at the last annual meeting, the Chairman stated that the use made by the public of lights and fans improved by only 3.7 per cent over the previous year. It is unfortunate that the Directors' Report is silent as to the percentage of improvement in the use by the public of lights and fans.

It is not clear from the Auditors' Report whether the Company's books at Ahmedabad are examined by them or whether they examine in Bombay the returns received from Ahmedabad alongwith their vouchers. This is a point on which shareholders should ask for definite information. The stocks have been certified by the General Manager. They should be certified by the Managing Agents in order that they may be held responsible in cases anything goes wrong.

AND TO DIRECTORS.

It appears that the mortgage debenture loan for Rs. 12 lacs becomes redeemable in March 1932. The annual amount of interest payable on this loan is Rs. 84,000. The Directors should consider whether it is in the interest of the Company and the shareholders that the loan should be paid off by issuing the 12,000 unissued shares. In view of the fact that the undertaking has firmly established itself and also of the fact that future prospects are encouraging, this is a point which deserves attention. The advantages of enabling the Company to operate without any encumbrance in its property cannot be gainsaid. The annual distribution of dividends will not be affected as what is paid as interest on debentures will be paid as divided on the new issue.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Suggestion To Start New Dispensary.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The untoward economy that is being observed in the supply of medicines to the Free Municipal Dispensaries goes a long way to affect vitally the public well-being, and is therefore highly objectionable. The following figures of the Souter Street Municipal Dispensary will give an idea as to how much the condition of the poor patients is neglected.

Year	Total attendance for the year	Cost of medicines for the year.
1927	6523	Rs. 627
1928	9155	Rs. 400
1929	13826	Rs. 748
1930	26467	Rs. 672

And the total number of patients for the year 1931 upto 30th November was 30,172 out of whom 17473 were men, and 12699 were women. While there is a tremendous increase in the number of patients which has swelled five times from what it was in 1927, yet the amount spent for medicines has been more or less the same which is quite out of proportion. On account of such scanty supply, proper treatment cannot be meted out to the poor patients. In the latter part of the month generally, for want of particular medicine, patients have been directed to other dispensaries. A few days back when I had been to the Municipal dispensary at Souter Street, I found many patients waiting, among whom there were a good many women. As these women are put to great inconvenience, and as their attendance is fairly big, a separate dispensary for women and children in this locality is a necessity, and it will be indeed a blessing to the poor women of the working classes. It is a sad thing to note that in these days of unemployment and trade depression, the number of poor patients is on the increase and they must be spared the misery of want of medical attention. The patient being helpless, can only resort to the Municipal dispensaries. Is it not imperative on the part of the Corporation to give this matter a careful consideration in the interest of the poor ratepayers?—Yours, etc.,

SYED MAHMED.

Byculla, Jan. 11.

THE INDIAN SITUATION

As Viewed By The "Spectator"

(By Air Mail.)

Under the caption "Indian Anxieties," the "Spectator," London, writes:—

The situation regarding India may be summed up in the statement that the British Government is going steadily forward in its prosecution of a policy, the establishment of responsible government in India, which the action of Indians themselves makes it increasingly difficult to prosecute. Evidence of British policy is the appointment of the three committees, on franchise, on federal finance and on Indian States' finance, whose members are leaving for India this month. The choice of Lord Lothian as Chairman of the franchise committee is particularly welcome. Evidence of the difficulties created by a section or sections of Indians is provided by the terrorism in Bengal, the no-rent campaign in the United Provinces, the unrest on the North-West Frontier, and the endeavours the extremists in the Congress Party are making to drive Mr. Gandhi into new opposition to the Government on the morrow of his arrival in India.

Of these the North-West Frontier agitation is the least important. Bengal is a very different problem. A deliberate campaign of terrorism, instigated by the least scrupulous sections of the Press and almost condoned by the faintness of the disapproval pronounced by more responsible political elements, culminated in a crime, the murder of Mr. C. G. B. Stevens at Comilla on December 14th, which it was out of the question to place in the categories of what may be termed routine murders. The reply of the Bengal Government, and of the Government of India, whose sanction for the special Ordinance promulgated was necessary, was the issue of decrees aimed at stamping out the terrorist movement throughout the province. That in turn has been used by the agitators, as might be expected, as excuse for more agitation. In the midst of it all Mr. Gandhi has arrived home from the Round Table Conference welcomed enthusiastically in Bombay, in spite of a counter-demonstration by untouchables, angry because in London Mr. Gandhi opposed separate representation for them in the new Indian Parliament, and since subjected in the Congress Working Committee to urgent demands for a new non-co-operation campaign as a reply to the Bengal Ordinances.

Once more, it is obvious, vast responsibility rests on Mr. Gandhi who has wisely refrained from any immediate declaration. His defence of the Delhi Pact with Lord Irwin as an act of statesmanship is encouraging, and the interview he is said to be seeking with the present Viceroy may tilt the balance in the direction of peace, for the Mahatma, persons, is sensitive to his immediate 'milieu' and it is not to be desired that his only contact should be with Congress circles. The Congress Working Committee itself appears to be divided. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru is under arrest. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is attacking Mr. Gandhi and urging war to the knife, but at any rate precipitate decisions have been avoided and there is still time for relations between Mr. Gandhi and Lord Willingdon to develop on sufficiently friendly lines to dispose the Mahatma to reject the demands for a new non-co-operation campaign.

TWO PRINCIPLES.

But two fundamental principles must be observed. The Government of India, whether in its present form or in the form it will take when the aims of the London Conference have been realized has one first duty—to govern. A purely Indian Government could no more tolerate conditions such as the Bengal terrorism has created than the existing Government at Delhi can. If Mr. Gandhi were in a position to guarantee security in Bengal it might be a different matter. But he is not. And in any case the Government in being, whether at Calcutta or at Delhi, could not abdicate its functions. It must take the steps it finds itself driven to take, reverting at the earliest moment to the normal operation of the law. It is profoundly unfortunate that the Ordinances should have had to be enacted just before Mr. Gandhi's return, but that synchronization was due not to Lord Willingdon or Sir Stanley Jackson, but to the murderers of Mr. Stevens and other British officials. The other principle is that the fixed resolve of this country to put in operation the scheme of responsible self-government for India, promised by the Prime Minister and approved by an overwhelming majority of the present Parliament must be carried through without haste but without rest. The Indian extremists are playing all the time into the hands of British reactionaries, just as British reactionaries are playing all the time into theirs. But no words, however inflammatory, no actions however criminal can affect the essential soundness, the essential justice and the essential wisdom of the policy to which this country stands committed. From that conviction neither Westminster nor Delhi can waver.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., of London have issued the following report dated 30th December:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,719,456 on the 23rd instant, as compared with £120,714,213 on the previous Wednesday.

The small supplies of gold available in the open market during the week have been bought for shipment to the Continent.

Forward sales of gold shipments from India continue and a considerable amount has been engaged for the s.s. "Maloja" sailing from Bombay this week. The s.s. "Viceroy of India" is due on the 1st proximo bearing about £3,250,000 from India.

Quotations during the week:—

December 24th—Per fine ounce 120s. 2d.; Equivalent value of £ sterling 14s. 1.7d.

December 28th—Per fine ounce 120s. 8d.; Equivalent value of £ stering 14s. 1.0d.

December 29th—Per fine ounce 120s.; Equivalent value of £ sterling 14s. 1.9d.

December 30th—Per fine ounce 120s. 8d.; Equivalent value of £ sterling 14s. 1.0d.

Average for above four days—Per fine ounce 120s. 4.5d.; Equivalent value of £ Sterling 14s. 1.4d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British India	1,574,765
British South Africa	811,373
New Zealand	117,826
Netherlands	34,300
U.S.A.	44,346
Other countries	11,090
Total	2,593,700

EXPORTS.

	£
U.S.A.	470,181
France	1,461,260
Netherlands	132,439
Belgium	28,200
Other Countries	7,959
Total 0	2,100,039

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of November last amounted to 44,556 ounces, as compared with 44,260 ounces for October 1931 and 44,351 ounces for November 1930.

SILVER.

Owing largely to the holidays the market has been extremely quiet, and there is no fresh feature to report. For the 24th, 28th and 29th instant, prices were unchanged at 20d. for cash and 20.3|16d. for forward delivery, whilst to-day the cash quotation again shows no change, forward, however, being quoted 1|16d. lower at 20.1|8d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Mexico	59,200
Other Countries	16,170
Total	75,370

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	23,420
U.S.A.	114,120
Switzerland	16,280
British India	15,445
Other countries	14,989
Total	184,204

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz.std. Cash delivery	2 months' delivery
December 24th	20d.	20.3|16d.
December 28th	20d.	20.3|16d.
December 29th	20d.	20.3|16d.
December 30th	20d.	20.1|8 d.
Average for above 4 days	20.00d.	20.172d.

IN NEW YORK.

	(Cents per fine ounce .999)
December 23rd	30.7|8
December 24th	30.7|8
December 28th	30.5|8
December 29th	30.1|2

The highest rate of exchange recorded on New York during the period from the 24th to the 30th instant was dollars 3.44.1|2 and the lowest dollars 3.39.1|4.

More and more households are using "GOLCONDA" Toilet and Washing soaps, because they found them to be really high class soaps, yet priced lower than any others of similar quality.

In GOLCONDA soaps you will find just the correct blending of those ingredients proved for years to be the most powerful cleansers.

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The few bits of jewellery allowed to men are, a watch-chain, a pair of cuff-links, studs, and a few others. It was demanded that at least these should be well designed and correctly styled. Who else could supply this demand, but the craftsmen from the fashion centre of Paris?
Centuries have elapsed, and today "EXCELSIOR" Rolled Gold Jewellery still retains that golden perfection of workmanship which makes French made Rolled Gold Jewellery so dependable and lasting.
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Two dummy wrist watches.

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ARRESTS AND LATHI CHARGES IN PRESIDENCY.

Official Version.

7 INJURED AT CHOWPATY DEMONSTRATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The reports of the dispersal of a meeting at Chowpaty on the evening of the 12th have been greatly exaggerated.

At about 6 p.m. the Emergency Council endeavoured to hold a meeting. There were about 30 women present who were asked to disperse and 20 of them refused to do so, so they were put under arrest as were members of the Emergency Council and a few other people. The crowd was dispersed by a very mild lathi charge which injured only one person. The arrested persons were removed to the Gamdevi Police Station and the police force was withdrawn. They were followed by a crowd of about 500 who stoned the police injuring one constable on the head. After the withdrawal of the police from Chowpaty there were some demonstrations on the sands and subsequently some people marched in procession along Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road shouting various slogans. They were dispersed by the Maharbavadi police and one man was arrested.

At Tamba Kata a procession of boys with a Congress flag was dispersed and so were a crowd who had collected. Some of these threw stones at the police injuring a Sergeant. The total number of persons injured in the lathi charges at Chowpoty and Tamba Kata was seven, of whom one was detained in the Congress hospital and the rest were treated and discharged.

IN AHMEDABAD.

In Ahmedabad eight mills did not work on Tuesday owing to the arrest of a prominent millowner. Annoyance has been caused to residents by the publication of news on black-boards and walls of houses in front of which people assemble and action is being taken against the owners of the houses concerned. Very few of the foreign cloth shops were closed and picketing of them is practically non-existent. Several *chavnis* in the district have been attached and one or two arrests made in a village where there were indications that a no-tax compaign was being launched.

IN SURAT.

A hartal that was announced for Surat was not responded to and the usual procession after arrests did not take place as the leader did not put in an appearance. The reaction against Congress is so strong that the people are writing to the papers disavowing their connection with that body and some bus drivers refuse to take Congress volunteers as passengers.

The Borsad Municipality has passed a resolution and issued a notice forbidding any meeting in school buildings or compound. Congress workers from the shelter of Baroda territory are endeavouring to persuade cultivators to go on *hijrat*.

In Broach notices have been issued to various agitators instructing them to confine themselves to their respective municipal limits and to abstain from acts declared unlawful by Government and from addressing public meetings. The *prabhat feris* are attended chiefly by school children.

In East Khandesh 32 persons were arrested at Amalner after a meeting had been broken up. In West Khandesh picketing has been given up.

IN POONA.

In Poona district three youths who were making extreme speeches at Junnar have been arrested and notices under section 4 issued to them. There is very little activity in the district.

In Ratnagiri district three men have been arrested under section 23 of Ordinance II for distributing leaflets in Vengurla with a view to causing disaffection amongst the police. A few more arrests have taken place in Kanara district.

In Thar and Parkar an individual who disobeyed an order under section 4 of Ordinance II was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

In Nawabshah eight persons have been arrested and in Dadu one.

The general situation throughout the Presidency is quiet.

A VIST TO KABUL

Sir J. J. Mody's Impressions

The first lecture of the season at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was delivered on the 14th instant, by Sir Javanji J. Modi under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, the present President of the Institute. The subject was:—"A recent visit to Kabul. Early and Later history of Afghanistan and the general present day condition of the country." It was illustrated by a lantern.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Sir Jivanji said that this year was the Golden Jubilee year of his work as lecturer in English, as it was on the 22nd of January 1882, that he had delivered his very first lecture in English on the platform of this Institute under the presidentship of Mr. Mathews (B. B. and C. I. Railway Chief Engineer) the then President of the Institute. The subject was "Atmospheric Pressure" and the lecture was illustrated with air pump experiments. The subjects of this former lectures before the Institute, about 5 or 6 in numer, were left to his own choice, but, this time, it is the President and the Committee of the Institute who has made the choice. He had the pleasure of paying a flying visit, last October, to Kabul. The lecturer divided his subject under three heads: (1) The visit itself, (2) the earlier and later history of Afghanistan (3) and the general present day condition.

A PILGRIMAGE NOT PLEASURE-TRIP.

(1) As to his visit, he said, it was more of a pilgrimage to him than a pleasure-trip, as Balk in Afghanistan was the very cradle of Zoroastrianism. He referred in brief, to his flying visits of the military stations round Peshawar, like Mardan, Nowshara, Kohat etc., and expressed his pleasure and admiration for the way in which the British Government tried to defend India against the inroads of foreign kings, which inroads in the past had devastated, more than once, the N. W. part of India. He referred to the fortifications in the Khyber Pass which are compared somewhat to those of Gibraltar. He described his stay at Kabul for 10 days. He wanted to go to Bamian Hills to see the Buddhists' sculptures and to return via Ghaznee and Kandahar, but could not do so, as winter had set in a little earlier that year.

As to the early history of the country he spoke about the different early civilizations and cultures, (1) the Mazdayasnan or Zoroastrian. (2) The Brahmanic. (3) the Buddhistic and (4) the Hellenestic or Greek. The Iranian pre-Zoroastrian and post-Zoroastrian occupation had left many marks in the geographical names of places, and in the tradition and Folklore, Kabul itself being, at one time, the seat of a great Fire-temple. Balkh also was such a seat.

(3) Coming to the general present-day condition, he said that as it was a flying visit he dared not speak much. But from what little he saw, heard and read, he thought that Afghanistan had a great future before it.

"EVERY INCH A KING."

In His Majesty, King Nadirshah, it had found a ruler, who is not only every inch a king but one who is every inch a 'good' king, more careful for the advancement and welfare of his people than for his personal self. He had good Ministers round him beginning with his Royal Highness Mohammad Hashim as Prime Minister, who was for some time on duty in Russia when, in 1925, Sir Jivanji was there in response to the kind invitation of the Academy of Sciences. All the Ministers have the experience of European courts and ways of working and learning. The City of Kabul is fast advancing in education in various branches. Travelling to and fro was safer than before. Of course, the country is not advancing so fast as Persia under Riza Shah, but looking to the numerous tribes and clans, it was well advancing under Nadirshah, who with his simplicity, geneality, industry, and administrative capacity is sure to leave an indelible mark on the history of the country.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Jan. 14.

	This week. £.
Total Bullion	121,300,000
Public Deposits	22,400,000
Other Deposits	106,600,000
Govt. Securities	53,600,000
Other Securities	51,900,000
Notes in Coin	41,600,000
Notes in Circulation	354,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	32.24 per cent.

ALL-INDIA JAHAGIRDARS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Secretary, All-India Jahagirdars Educational Conference, writes:—

Under the presidentship of Sardar Shriman Rao Bahadur Seturam Maharaj Pawar of Dhar, the Conveners meeting of the All-India Jahigirdars Educational Conference was held at Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior on the 10th instant at 5-30 p.m. Messages wishing the deliberations all success and assuring co-operation and help were received from His Excellency the Maharaja Sir Kishan Parsad of Hyderabad State, Hon'ble Rajr Laxman Rao Bhonsle of C. P., Sardar V. N. Mutalik and Sardar Portais of Bombay Presidency, Thakur Saheb Ram Lal Singh of Bengal and Raja Durjan Singh of Rajputana as well as from several other prominent landlords belonging both to Indian States and British India. Amongst the representatives who came from different places were Sardars and Jahagirdars like Yeswantrao Raje Pandhare, Bar.-at-Law, of Baroda, Raja Saheb Shankar Singhji of Pathari, Prince Bhairyashilra of Dhar as well as Sardars of Gwalior State. Their presence made the Conference a very representative one.

OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE.

After a resolution paying homage and loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior was unanimously passed Shrimant Sardar C. S. Angre Saheb the General Secretary of the Conference, explained that the main object in convening the Conference was to enable their children getting the best type of education. The meeting then decided Conference will take place at Delhi, during Easter for three days. Though the Gwalior Sardars were eager to have the Conference here Sardar C. S. Angre Saheb favoured the idea of having it at Delhi, partly because it was a central place and chiefly to respect the views of the outside representatives. The agenda, the programme as well as the lines along which the scheme of education to be given to the children of Jahagirdars prepared by the General Secretary, were approved by the Conference. It was also decided that a Board of Advisors consisting of recognised educationists like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. G. S. Arandale and others be formed to prepare the scheme in consultation with them. The Conference resolved that the Feudatories Educational Associations, India, be registered under the Act XXI of 1860. With a vote of thanks to the gathering and cheers to the Maharaja of Gwalior the meeting was brought to a close.

In the evening on behalf of Sardar Major Sitole an at-home was given at Sambhaji Vilas to the distinguished guests who came from different parts of the country and at night Shrimant Sardar Anandrao Saheb Phalke entertained them to dinner.

USE OF RED CROSS BADGES.

Allahabad Magistrate's Letter.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

The Congress ambulance workers have been using 'Red Cross' badges and the District Magistrate of Allahabad wrote yesterday the following letter about the use of such badges, to Pandit Mohanlal Nehru, secretary of the Allahabad Congress hospital.

'My dear sir,—I have been directed to ask whether your workers have been granted permission to use the Red Cross emblem, whether in fact, the Congress Ambulance Corps is affiliated to the Red Cross Society.'

Pandit Mohanlal Nehru sent to-day the following reply to the District Magistrate:—

'Dear Sir,—I received your letter late last night and could not send a reply yesterday. I was not even aware that permission to use the 'Red Cross' emblem has to be obtained and did not apply for the same. It was only to separate ambulance workers from other Congress volunteers that some sign had to be used and as the 'Red Cross' was being used by Congress ambulance workers at Bombay and elsewhere, where 'lathi' charges are an old institution, the same was adopted here when "lathi" charges were imported. But the sign the majority of our volunteers are using is that of an 'into' (x) and not 'plus' (+). Some of our old badges bear the sign of plus but to distinguish them from St. John Ambulance I have introduced change this year (1932) and the old badges are being replaced.

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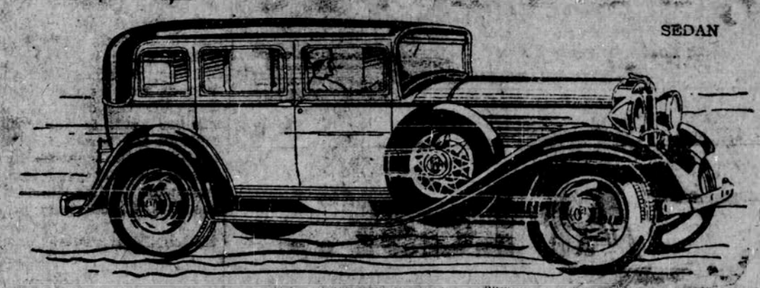

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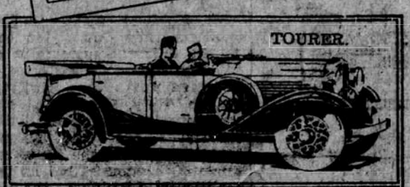

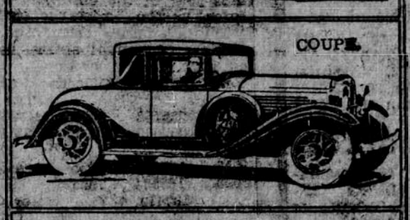

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TERRITORIAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE.

(CONTRIBUTED)

The period of re-engagement and enlistment, the British Territorial Force being short, is so alluring, attractive to the young men as well as the middle aged men of the country, that the number actually over-flows the limit of the territorial force, and at times, the centres have to be closed till next year for want of vacancies. The following statement is worth study:—

Month.	Year.	Total No. of territorial strength	Fresh or New Recruits joined
Sept.	1909	1,10020	
Sept.	1910	42239	42239
Sept.	1911	39086	39086
Sept.	1912	57946	57946

Recruits under 19 years of age: This number was 40684 in 1912 Oct. Fresh Recruits: The above statement clearly indicates, that the annual Fresh or new recruits who join the territorial Units is more than 40,000.

Re-engagements:—The annual number of re-engagements, (citizens, who serve in the territorial force for a certain stated and contracted period) is also roughly 40,000 (see Statement above.)

The important feature regarding the annual new recruitment is, that it is more than 40,000 every year, it could be seen from col. above 14.

HALDENE'S REFORMS.

Mr. Haldene after sending a Parliamentary Committee to study the different systems in different countries (consisting of about 52 members) to Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, Norway and America found out from the reports of the said committee, that it was in the interest of England, economically as well as politically introduce the 'conscription system' in a screened form ultimately merging into the idea of the 'Nation in Arms.'

A Bill was passed in the Parliament of raising the cadre of the territorial Forces based on this system, and during the very first year of the enlarging of this force, or the existance this new territorial form that the total number of annual entries mounted high.

Year.	Strength	Officers	Cost in lacs of £
1912	252152	9236	£3200,000
1913	252965	9290	2819700
1914			
1925	197000	8955	4986000
1928	185554	7955	4591000
	187419		or 6.88 Crores.

WHAT INDIA CAN DO

India having no lack in men, fit to be enlisted in the territorial force can very easily raise such a small number of the territorial forces. Even 20 lacs of this army is capable of being raised at a comparatively very insignificant cost and time and still make huge savings in our present enormous army expenditure of 58 crores, if only a force of 1,80,000 (two crores Indians) territorials was raised it would not cost more than about two crores.

We have already stated above, that it is only for this economical aspect that all the Western nations prefer a small standing army and a large territorial force and the reserves, it is only for this economic aspect much less for anything else, that it is necessary for India to reduce the strength of the permanent standing army, and raise an extra large territorial cadre to cover imminent danger.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE.

We suggest therefore that the strength of the British troops in India roughly bordering on 60,000 can be immediately reduced. This in itself would save India somewhere 28 to 32 crores. Out of this huge savings India can maintain a territorial force of 2 lacs at an insignificant cost of 4 to 6 crores even like England and still save 22 to 24 crores to be used for other nation-building departments.

It is surprising to note from the statement (1) given above, that N. C. O.'s and men under 19 who recruited during the year 1912 numbered also more than 40,000.

Taking the facts into consideration, that the territorials are enlisted only for a term of four years and also the fact that every year 40,000 trained men are thrown out of the cadre, it could be easily seen that at the end of 20 years a vast personnel of about 6 to 8 lacs will be found ready to take their place and share in the sacred and honourable duty of the defence of their own country. Since 40,000 young men of 19 annually enlist in the territorial cadre it is evident that this 20 years stock of 6 to 8 lacs (militarily trained men) would be all within 38 and still quite young men.

AUTOMATIC FORMATION OF NATIONAL RESERVE.

Besides another advantage which would be derived out of the existing state of things, is the fact that every fourth year about 40,000 trained men who are not under 19 years of age are thrown out of the cadre as efficients presuming that these trained men do not enter into any fresh contract for any further engagement in the territorial force, these are naturally drafted as the reserves in the National Reserves. Thus another reserve cadre is built up which swells to the extent of 6 to 8 lacs again within 20 years. These people could serve in the reserve if they so wish only till they attain the age of 45. The number of their parades which they have to attend afterwards are comparitively very small. Thus as they grow in age and responsibility the work in the reserves is made more light with a view to develop the instinct of National services.

After they attain the age of 45 till the age of 60 they still enrol themselves in the national reserves and become members of the country associations in England. This personnel has practically no parades and drill but they are the active members of the National Reserves. They can only be asked to perform military duties, only for the land defence that too on a general mobilisation.

In England the average life of an Englishmen is 45 whereas in India it is 22. Thus this all important factor of longivity plays an important part in again swelling the number of these national reserves which are at the call of the country any moment. Therefore even the number of these reserves within a period of 30 to 40 years would again swell to somewhere 12 to 16 lacs.

England in spite of having the greatest navy in the world and a number of different institutions calculated to raise the military strength in England, still feels the necessity of raising such a huge Territorial force as a second line for the regular Army, the strength in officers is 7955 or roughly 8000, where as the total strength of the territorial Army is 185554 i.e. roughly 2 lacs.

If a small country like England in spite of its huge navy and Air Force feels the necessity of such a huge territorial force of two lacs then India with such a vast expanse of the country, and a Land frontier (greater than England) of about a thousand miles and more, certainly requires a territorial force which ought to be certainly many times more than the Territorial Force in England.

THE CONTRAST.

India's Territorial Force is only the poor figure of 1,2700 excluding the Auxiliary which is 36000. Besides this the Indian Territorial cadre contains only one arm viz. the infantry; and the territorial also include the 45550 strength of the U. T. C.s in India. The territorial army in England not only consists of the infantry arm, of which there are 168 battalions with a total officer strength of 3360, and the total strength of the arm in other amounts to 110310. But it also consists of every other important arm such as the artillery, Engineers, Signals, Armoured car companies, Aircraft Medical, Veterinary, Ordiance companies, Railway Engineers etc. The statement will clearly show the huge No. of the arms. While as India possesses only 20 battalions of the Infantry arm only. It could be said that India's territorial force is only 1/9th that is very insignificant infantry arm as to England's Territorial Force.

These 36000 Indian auxiliaries could be called Territorial so far as the General conditions of Enlistment and service are concerned only but in reality they are no more Indian territorials than the British territorials in England. It would be more appropriate to say that the auxiliaries are more of a supplementary nature to the British army in India.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on January 6.

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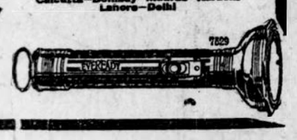

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 8-10 p.m. Talk on Next Week's Amusements by the picture-goer"; 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Bai Saraswathibai Welinker with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Matheson" left Liverpool in the afternoon of 14th inst.

BAND AT JOSEPH BAPTISTA'S GARDEN.

The Emperor Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. Remedios will play music at the Joseph Baptista's Gardens (Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagaon) to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Managing Committee of the Y.M.H.A. will hold a reception to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association in honour of Dr. B. S. Moonji.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 17th instant.

Superscribed mails for Straits, China and Japan per S. S. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Monday the 18th inst.

UNIVERSITY INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS, (1931-32).

The Annual University Inter-Collegiate Sports for 1931-32 will be held on the Oval Elphinstone College Ground) to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. when the Rev. John McKenzie, the Vice-Chancellor of the University will preside. Mrs. McKenzie will distribute the prizes.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Instruction classes, open to the public, will be conducted by the Es'ean Community of Bombay at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Buildings, Ravelin Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday) and also on 30th inst. The time is fixed 6-15 to 7-45 p.m. The subject will be "The Visible and Invisible Universe" as treated in "Vohu Esfoma".

PROGRESS OF SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

"Sixth College Day" Celebration.

SIR T. V. RAGHAVACHARYA ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIA.

The sixth College Day of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was held on Friday evening under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

After a programme of music was gone through, Principal M. L. Tannan, in welcoming the guests, gave a brief history of the College from its inception and said in the course of the last ten years the students of the institution occupied fairly responsible positions in banks, industrial and commercial concerns as well as in many of the Government departments. Proceeding further he said:—

WORLD TRADE DEPRESSION.

During the last 12 months the economic conditions of the world I am sorry to say, have changed for the worse. Not only there has been a further fall in gold prices but also on September 21, 1931, England, the only important country which had maintained the gold standard for more than a century with the exception of a short interval during which it was abandoned as a result of the last war, went off the Gold Standard, and London, the world's oldest free gold market had to pull down its shutters to the great alarm and amazement not only of England but pretty nearly the whole world. The failure on the part of England to maintain the Gold Standard had led several other important countries to follow in her footsteps. The remedy lies in the spirit of International Goodwill and Co-operation.

PROGRESS OF COLLEGE.

The demand for admission to the College showed no signs of abatement during the year under review, notwithstanding the increase in the fees from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per term. In June last over 140 undergraduates sat for the College admission Test Examination, out of whom I admitted 95 to the Intermediate Commerce Class (First Year). In addition to these, one graduate was admitted to the said class. About 30 graduates with Economics presented themselves for admission to the Junior (2nd Year) B.Com. Class, but owing to the lack of adequate seating accommodation only about 20 could be admitted, and the rest had to be disappointed although some of them had travelled long distances. The students desiring to take up the Law courses will find it possible to undergo training in commercial and other useful subjects which will certainly prove very helpful to them as practising lawyers.

The results of the students sent up for the Intermediate Commerce and B.Com. Examination held during the last year were on the whole satisfactory. At the G.D.A. Examination held last year the College secured the highest position amongst the institutions in the whole of India, and its total percentage of successful candidates was 50 as against the All-India percentage of about 23.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

After distributing prizes, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, in the course of his presidential address, said that most of them looked to their College days as the most happiest one. To be ever young, the best way was to take part in the college activities. The college was producing students who could take charge of the business organisations. Enterprise played the most important part in the progress of every business. The ability which made a success of a businessman was his technical knowledge.

NATIONS MUST CO-OPERATE.

Proceeding he stated that shortly after war Mr. Michael Angel wrote a book, which was considered by many people as a paradox in those days. Therein the author had referred to war as a useless thing, because it was more ruinous to the nation who won than the nation who lost. Therefore everyday national outlook, the speaker said, was giving way to the international outlook. Unless they had got an International Conference in which all the states participated with the intention of co-operation, the present disastrous conditions were not going to improve. The present depression all over the world was not going to dissolve by the efforts of one nation, but would dissolve by the united efforts of all the nations.

PLEA FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Continuing the speaker opined that one remedy for raising the standard of living was that scholars should take to scientific researches. Whenever there was need for retrenchment, the speaker regretted, the scholars engaged in scientific researches were the first victims. That was the outcome of candidates being selected on the basis of competitive examinations. It was a happy sign so far as India was concerned that there was a change for the better amongst present students who preferred scientific optionals to literary ones selected formerly.

AFTER A CENTURY!

Concluding Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that more young men fit to fill responsible posts in the field of research work were available. The future of the country was with those students who would bother nature till it yielded desired fruits. The speaker hoped that 100 years later young Indian scholars would occupy the same position in the field of research work that was occupied at present by the German, American and English scientists.

RATNAGIRI LANDLORD MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

(By Mail).

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 14.

News has been received here this afternoon that Mr. Narsopant Pethe, a rich Brahmin landlord of Parchuri village in this District, was murdered in cold-blood at about sun-set yesterday and ornaments and valuable worth about Rs. 5,000 taken away by the assailants.

The Mamlatdar of Sangmeshwar Taluka, who was camping nearby, has wired the Police headquarters at Ratnagiri about the incident.

It is reported that the son of the deceased who escaped from the house reached the camp of the Mamlatdar safely and is under his protection.

Police inquiry is in progress.—A. P.

Baseball.

Baseball enthusiasts will be treated to an exciting game on Sunday, since the Standard Oil and Americans are scheduled to meet in a league contest. According to the present standing, these two teams are in a tie for first place and the winner will earn undisputed possession for the leading honours.

Both aggregations have a strong and well balanced team and much will depend on the pitching of Webb for Standard Oil and Wagner for the Americans. The game will be played on the Cooperage and will begin at ten o'clock.

AIR MAIL'S ARRIVAL.

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The inward airmail arrived punctually at 3 p.m. to-day.—A.P.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

(By "WATCHDOG.")

1ST RACE—
FRATER 1 ..... 1.
HOLESTONE ..... 2.
ECLAIR ..... 3.

2ND RACE—
NOBILITY ..... 1.
ASLAN BEG ..... 2.
MASCAT ..... 3.

3RD RACE—
WAZIR PASHA ..... 1.
MURAT ..... 2.
HAJIB BEG ..... 3.

4TH RACE—
BLACK BEAUTY ..... 1.
PRINCE CHARLIE ..... 2.
VITA ..... 3.

5TH RACE—
IRAN ..... 1.
HOPPY ..... 2.
RED ASTRACHAN ..... 3.

6TH RACE—
VENDOR ..... 1.
NIX ..... 2.
MOUNTAIN DANCER ..... 3.

7TH RACE—
CARDINAL ..... 1.
SAIFULDOWLA ..... 2.
YONA ..... 3.

8TH RACE—
NIJINSKI ..... 1.
GALUMPH ..... 2.
BIRDWOOD ..... 3.

9TH RACE—
BROKEN LINK ..... 1.
HILLCOT ..... 2.
QUINCY ..... 3.

10TH RACE—
HAMIYAH ..... 1.
AMIJ ..... 2.
NASH NASH ..... 3.

Religious Discourses.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will resume his usual public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute on Saturday the 16th at 330 p.m. (S.T.) and at the Ashram, Khar on Sunday the 17th at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PUNDIT OMKARNATH'S CONCERT.

At Blavatsky Lodge.

Pandit Omkarnath, the well-known musician from Gujarat will to-day (Saturday) and Sunday give two jalsas.

Pandit Omkarnath has been known for his devotion to music and as a practical exponent, he has impressed many by his vigorous handling of Indian melodies. The Pandit has in Gujarat, a wide following. His friends have invited him to present before the music loving public of Bombay some of the songs for which he has earned a name.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 15.

Silver Ready	19 5/8
Lower	0 5 0
Silver Forward	19 3/4
Lower	0 4 0

America sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Ready	59	8	0
Posh	59	10	0
Gold (Pcsa)	28	11	0

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	6.83
To-day's Opening Rate	6.88
Difference	+.05
To-day's Cosing Rate	6.86
Difference	+.03

Broach Expectation Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	5.10
To-day's Opening Rate	5.07
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.06
Difference	—.04

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[Special Service For The "Chronicle"]

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 15.

Previous Close	3.46
To-day's Close	3.49
Difference	+.03

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 15.

Previous Close	3.46
To-day's Opening	3.46⅞
To-day's Close	3.48¼
Difference	+.02⅜

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

CELEBRATES THIS WEEK IT'S FOURTH ANNIVERSARY AND PROVIDES FOR ALL IT'S PATRONS A SUPER SPECIAL PICTURE.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

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Stepping Out

Cutting up with cuties is grand fun—until friend wife happens along—and then things happen! Here's the merriest movie in months!

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ALSO AN ALL-COLOUR MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

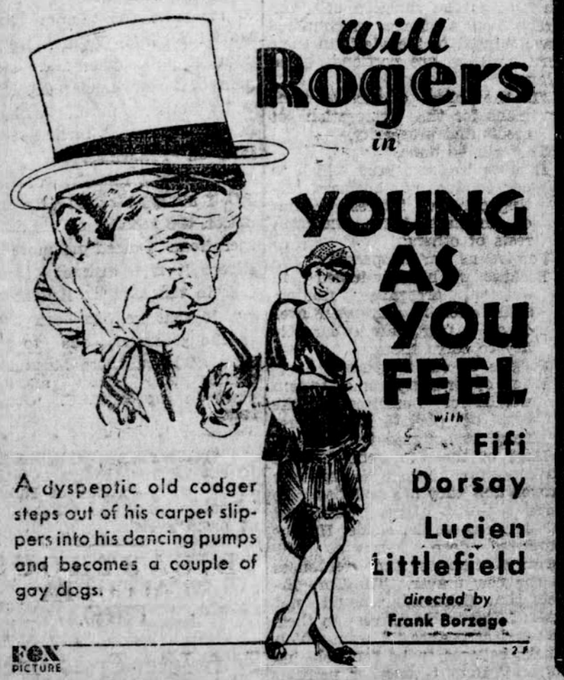
THE SNAPPY CABALLERO with BENNY RUBIN.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW: AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

MORNING SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 10.

YOUR FAVOURITE PHILOSOPHER OF FUN, FROLIC, WIT AND WISDOM

Will Rogers in YOUNG AS YOU FEEL with Fifi Dorsay, Lucien Littlefield



A dyspeptic old codger steps out of his carpet slippers into his dancing pumps and becomes a couple of gay dogs.

directed by Frank Borzage

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GENERAL CARD (ONE WIN ONE PLACE).

PRINCE CHARLIE, (Won) Rs. 133-1/2; POOR SCATS (Won) Rs. 126-1/2; AL HAMIL (Won) Rs. 39; SHAIBAN (Won) (P) Rs. 138-1/2; and several other placed:—Hawai; Taj Saud; Hakim Pasha; Vita; Irish Play; Frater; In the Gg.; Roman Roue; Murat and so on. Guranteed Win Double Card

PRINCE CHARLIE and AL HAMIL Won.

One Horse Special Card:—PRINCE CHARLIE (Won), if 2nd Money Refunded.

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THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10: EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.

Big City Lights—
Big City Ways—
Big City Blues—

3 GIRLS LOST in the BIG CITY

with LORETTA YOUNG, JOHN WAYNE, Lew Cody, Joyce Compton, Joan Marsh

Directed by SIDNEY LANFIELD

One was a gold digger and never gave, a second gave but never "dug," while a third hid her heart behind a smile. Did they get their man?

Also PATHETONE, PATHE GAZETTE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1932.

INDIA OFFICE PROPAGANDA.

The Secretary of State for India in his address on the Indian situation to a gathering of journalists at the India Office has provided a wealth of suggestions to the British Die-Hard Press to picture to its readers how intensely he and his agents in India dislike repression but how impossible it was for them to choose any other policy. But the speech itself may be welcome to those "Indian friends" who, Sir Samuel Hoare thinks "would see that Government were determined to govern". He has hopes about them. He hoped "they would like Government the better for it." However, there is evidence in the speech that in Whitehall there is less cocksureness now about the success of firm rule in India. Sir Samuel has already realised that repression, however, successful apparently, recoils upon British trade and British institutions in a manner and to an extent which the Government could not possibly have bargained for. It is no wonder, therefore, that we find Sir Samuel suggesting that "Government did not wish to continue the emergency measures in operation a day or an hour longer than needed". "Let threats", he adds, "be removed and sympathy and co-operation substituted, and the British Government would not be slow to respond to the new spirit." But Sir Samuel has yet to realise fully that popular sympathy and co-operation can never be secured by coercion. So he has threats still on his lips, as when he declares that Government would "govern" and fight and "win of course". Evidently he would still make one more effort to see if threats on his part would frighten Indians into submission. But he knows only too well and frankly enough admits that such methods are "out of date" and not likely to promote "internal peace in India and international peace". He also knows but too well that in the long run the Government will of course not win better than they did against Ireland or America.

Sir Samuel is not unmindful of "the incongruity between the departure of three Committees and rigid administrative measures". But he tries to satisfy himself and the world that the incongruity is only apparent and that it is "essential to enforce law and order". The world will find it difficult to believe that it is a civilised attempt to maintain law and order to convert innocent acts into crimes through Ordinances and then to penalise those acts savagely, to jail women for nothing more than peacefully asking people not to drink or use foreign cloth, to call upon self-respecting men to report themselves daily to the police as if they were dacoits or similar undesirable characters and then to jail them for two years for refusing so to report themselves. The world will find it hard to justify or even extenuate the conduct of the British in attempting to humiliate a whole nation. It is a foolish attempt and will not fail to degrade Britain in the eyes of the world. It is significant that men like M. Romain Rolland have urged the organisation of an international protest against the incarceration of Gandhiji. It is significant, too that according to the "Manchester Guardian's" New York Correspondent a few days ago a mass meeting at New York consisting mostly of Americans assembled under the auspices of the All-World Gandhi Fellowship, adopted a resolution expressing their determination not to patronize British manufactures.

Sir Samuel talks with his tongue in his cheek when he says that while he expected Gandhiji to continue to co-operate with Government, "the extremists appeared to have got hold of the Congress machine and forced it so far that, whether Mr. Gandhi wished it or not it was impossible to halt." Gandhiji is the last man in the world to be hustled into any course of action against his judgment or will. He is the one man in India who can cry "halt" or "on" and get the country to halt or march on. That he can any day do, where a dozen MacDonalds and a hundred Hoares and Willingdons would fail. When such a man asked for a mere unrestricted interview with the Viceroy, the latter—heedlessly refused the interview. It was not the Mahatma who gave "threats". He asked for the Viceroy's "guidance". The reply from New Delhi was a threat. The Viceroy must rue his error a great deal more before he can rectify it. Congress and Gandhiji have already given abundant proofs of their readiness to negotiate terms in an honourable manner. Though Sir Samuel suggests that prison bars would not necessarily prevent negotiations will the Indian people after their bitter experience in the past and the flouting of Gandhiji's offer, consent that negotiations can be carried on while the whole country is under Ordinance Raj which ignores the elementary principles of jurisprudence and hopes to coerce into submission all those who dare say that the National Demand must be fully met? If the British people are wise they must, in their own interest, insist that the Ordinances are repealed, Gandhiji released and their agents in India are ordered to negotiate with the only man who can "deliver the goods".

WHAT IS THEIR CONTRIBUTION?

The Indian "Liberals", we assume, exist. As they exist, we assume also that they do so for the political advancement, we are using the mildest term for its widest application, of the nation. If that is really so, we proceed to the final and fruitful stage of pertinent hypothesis. By virtue of the responsibilities implied in their mission, they are expected "to help the people and the Government." Whom do they help actually? Do they help the Government? We know that they cannot decide for the Government. We know that the policy that guides the Government has not been and is not, a policy they advocate in their tepid pronouncements. But we expect them to exercise at least the minimum of their professed responsibilities. Have they done everything they could to collect, in the first place, and, secondly, to communicate, the information about the conditions in the country evoked by the current abnormal methods of administration? Have they placed before the Government of the country accurate information regarding the feelings of the people have they in brief, offered the Government the information, the data, which alone could help the Government to formulate fruitfully both its immediate decisions as well its ultimate policy? If as we suspect from their rubber-stamped declarations and discussions, they have not, they have failed, to help to some practical purpose, the Government.

Do they help the people? They cannot help the people unth they know the mind, the conditions of their life, and the feelings of the people. What have they done, actually and as an organised political group, to ascertain them? Once again, their public disclosures leave little scope for doubt about the studied manner in which they have themselves segregated, like planets far removed, from the people. As with the Government, so with the people, we do not expect them to formulate decisions to enunciate or influence policy. But they are expected to communicate helpful reliable information to the people, as they are expected to communicate helpful, reliable, information to the Government on which alone the people and the Government could base and formulate their immediate decisions and their ultimate policy. That is the least that has been expected by the people from them. It has not been forthcoming.

The mission as well as the very existence of the "liberals" depends directly and absolutely, on the immediate assertion of their position in the country as an organised political group. They are loud in their praises of the spade work of the first Round Table Conference and the "achievement" of the second. Will they issue a statement saying precisely what they achieved? The ground is being cleared for them by the Ordinances for their "work". But what is the scope of that work? Does it merely consist in collaborating with those who would keep the country politically disunited through separate electorates and deprived of the inherent right to control its defence its external affairs and its financial policy?

A MADRAS GENIUS.

Every effort is being made to suppress the Boycott Movement. There are Ordinances. There have been Conferences, where heads of Provinces have made eloquent speeches within closed doors. These are being followed by Divisional Conferences. And we doubt not that District Magistrates will follow suit. But it was left to a Madras genius—the Madras bureaucrat is always remarkable for his dazzling brilliance—to discover, presumably, that all this was, at its most effective best, negative. He has, therefore, hit upon a method of positive implementation of the counter-campaign. He has closed down the All-India Swadeshi Exhibiton at Madras and is not yet quite sure that he should not confiscate the goods. We can think of no other explanation for this action. True, the exhibition was discovered in the Congress House, but should that fact alone render it illegal or the goods liable to confiscation? Unless, of course, another Ordinance is promulgated to the effect that propagation of Khaddar and Swadeshi being the common object of every Congressman as of many non-Congressmen anything done in furtherance thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment, fine and confiscation.

Notes of the Day.

MacDonald's Little Bit.

In his letter to Lord Lothian, Mr. MacDonald has done his impartial man's best towards helping a solution of Indian problems. That the effort fails ignominiously is due not to his intentions, but to over-eagerness, almost nervous anxiety, with which they are animated. In language the innocence of which is worthy of any British diplomat he writes:

His Majesty's Government desire your Committee, therefore, to proceed, in so far as you may find that the absence of such an assumption may preclude you from arriving at conclusions, on the assumption that Separate Communal Electorates will continue to form a feature of the new Constitution."

An Open Hint.

Knowing that the great majority of the Nation—not excluding Muslims, Sikhs, Depressed Classes, Parsis and Christians, shuns communal electorates as poison to the interests of the masses, pretending most solemnly that problems relating to the Indian Constitution were an open question, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald does not hesitate openly to encourage one, and the reactionary, view. For this passage is a clear assurance to the Separatists—and Europeans—that if only they were to hold out against truly national interests, the Lothian Committee was under orders to keep this country politically into water-tight and mutually distrustful compartments. It may be fair return to the many Round Tablers for betraying national interest. But is also exposes the hypocrisy of certain protectations.

Significant.

Like the Lothian Committee, the Indian States Inquiry Committee has also been favoured with instructions from Mr. MacDonald. The problems raised affect the relations of States with British India in their most vital aspects. The issues cover fiscal and financial matters as well as "territories ceded by States." It is clear that this Committee is intended by Government to determine the whole future of India in so far as the adjustment of relations between the two parts is concerned. And yet, it is precisely these two parts that are excluded from the personnel of the Committee. It is composed exclusively of Englishmen. Even the Secretaries are British. Why?

Intensive Swadeshi Campaign.

It is reported that under the auspices of the Bengal National and Indian Chambers of Commerce an institution called the Swadeshi Board, has been inaugurated at Calcutta, for the "furtherance of Indian industry, trade, banking, insurance, shipping and commerce." This is certainly a right move in the right direction. While the struggle for National Liberty must be carried on till liberty is won, the economic problem in the country should, at no stage be neglected. In other provinces too, and particularly in Bombay, Indian business associations may well unite and devise plans for an intensive and comprehensive Swadeshi propaganda. There can be no better remedy for the present industrial and commercial depression that has spread all over the country. Only it means hard organised work, and business associations should not remain content with mere verbal sympathy with the Swadeshi campaign. And we have no doubt that many influential political and social workers will be but too glad to assist businessmen in promoting Swadeshi.

Unintelligent Propaganda.

A curious A. P. message from Calcutta states that "with the sole object of encouraging co-operation between the parents, guardians, school teachers, authorities and the Government for the cause of better discipline, purging the school of evil elements, and helping the parents to protect from tragic consequences of association with the terrorist movements," Mr. J. M. Bottomley, Director of Public Instruction, has issued a notice announcing reduction of Government grants to certain secondary schools in the Chittagong District by 25 per cent. One did not know that a reduction in grants was a panacea for the various ills that Bengal schools are supposed to be subject to. The notice states further that the orders will remain in force till the managing committee of the schools concerned "have satisfied the District Magistrate that both the parents and the staff are free from revolutionary activities." This means that the Government is prepared to give only 75 per cent. grants to certain schools till, in the opinion of local officialdom they have rid themselves entirely of revolutionary activities alleged against them.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL!

WEST-END REVELRY, EAST END MISERY.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

FLEET STREET, Jan. 2.

With the dawn of 1932 yesterday every one in this much distressed land is wondering as to what is in store for the nation during the next 365 days. Yet the New Year Eve—Thursday night—was an eventful night for the British aristocracy. It had no difficulty in choosing gay surroundings in which to welcome the New Year and special festivities were the rule at almost every well-known hotel. The midnight was heralded at most of these rendezvous by a number of tableaux. In the ball rooms of the big hotels and restaurants the gayest, jolliest, happiest crowds that the West End has seen for many months had crowded to greet the New Year. The crescendo of music, dancing and song rose to a climax at the striking of hour 12 in the night when beneath clouds of multi-coloured balloons and maze of paper streamers the merry-makers joined hands in Auld Lang Syne. At one of these places the New Year was ushered in with a succession of tableux for over ten hours showing life "Fifty Years Hence." The revellers sang songs of all countries comprising the homeland, Scots, English, Irish, Welsh—a thousand voices sounding as one. But whilst this was one part of London's drama on the New Year eve, the East End was staging another contrasting scene where the deadly effect with which the Means Test is being operated reveals, from available but yet incomplete data, that out of 130,811 cases subjected to the test, 36,498 have betn cut off benefit entirely and 28,420 have had their benefit reduced.

THE WORKERS' PLIGHT.

East End is suffering from the terrific consequences of the Means Test so much that thousands of workers' houses are being broken up. On the New Year eve, because of the inevitable loss of benefit if they remained at home, numerous young girls and boys were forced to take their abode in lodgings in order to be able to retain the means of feeding themselves. Poverty and destitution are being spread throughout the places where workers live and hardly a worker's home is unaffected by the slashing attacks of the Means Test. There is an addition to the misery. The group of transport companies covering all London transport excepting the County Council took a drastic step of notifying to their employees on the New Year's Eve that they propose to terminate all existing wage agreements to the Trade Unions. In the course of their letter, the Company intimates to the staff that "it is with reluctance and regret that we realise that the time has now arrived at which we should give you formal notice of our intention to ask for some reduction in wages." This came as a New Year Gift to nearly 300 employees of the Company. And if revellers enjoyed themselves in Mayfair and in the West End of London, politicians, statesmen and publicists were busy sending out messages of hope for the coming year. The Premier's broadcast emphasised "instead of wishing the people a happy New Year, I wish them a strenuous New Year of virilant observation, of sound thinking, and of masterly action, a New Year of international co-operation, for only by mutual helpfulness and accommodation can the end of 1932 be rescued from the clouds which darken its beginning." Mr. Baldwin said "the policy and measures of the National Government are not conceived in any narrow party spirit but are based upon national needs. . . . . Before the results can be obtained the Government will no doubt have to overcome considerable difficulties, some of which are due to adverse external conditions and it will need the continued confidence and support of the people."

"DAILY MAIL" ON DUTY TOWARDS THE WEAK.

And here is George Lansbury trying to inspire the rank and file of the Labour Party by expressing the hope that "the governments of the world will be worthy of the peoples of all the nations and will together bring us co-operation and good-will for the solution of the monetary and economic difficulties which face mankind." But for Mr. Brockway, the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party it is very difficult "to wish the readers of the 'New Leader' a Happy New Year, because we know the desperate struggle which many of them are experiencing." "Wishes under such conditions," adds Mr. Brockway, "sound platitudinous and hypocritical." The best wish he can extend is "the Socialist Cause may this year prove equal to its task and opportunities." The analysis of the Editor of the "Daily Mail," shows that "the peril that confronts us in 1932 is a universal one. It cannot be dealt with piecemeal. The great civilised nations are like a heap of men floundering in the mud at the bottom of a pit. Some of them are ancient enemies—but all such individual grievances must stand over until they have helped each other out on to firm ground again. The only sensible course is for the stronger to hoist the weaker on their shoulders until they are all out of the hole—whereupon general relief at escape from the danger will do much to abate their mutual antagonism."

REPARATIONS.

The British Government has taken the initial step in the summoning of an International Conference on Reparations. Telegrams have been sent by the Foreign Office to the British representatives in all the countries concerned instructing them to submit to the Governments to which they are accredited the proposal that they should request the Swiss Government to allow the Conference to meet at Lausanne on January 18. But in Washington the receipt of the formal notification is not interpreted by the State Department as an invitation to the United States to take part in the Conference and the idea of arranging a provisional rather than a permanent solution of the Reparations problems as advocated in a number of British and French newspapers, meets with disapproval in political quarters in Berlin, where it is thought such an arrangement would not be calculated to prove a remedy for either the German or the international economic crisis. The German delegates will, therefore, insist on a definite solution of the problem considering that this alone can avert inevitable chaos. As matters stand, the participating Governments in the Conference will be the French, Italian, Belgian, Japanese, Greek, Rumanian, Yugo-Slavian, Polish, Czechslovakian, Portuguese and German.

SPLIT OVER A PRAYER.

The week saw protests and controversy once again in the Church of England by a special intercessory prayer authorised by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York for use in the churches on Sunday. The prayer which has special reference to the present difficulties of the British nation, would fill almost two columns of any Indian newspaper. Its publication has caused disapproval among many chuchmen and though it bears the sanction of the Archbishop, a number of churches have refused to include it in their service. Here are portions of the prayer:

"In the policy of our Government for the restoration of credit and prosperity,
Thy will be done,
Because we have been selfish in our conduct of business, setting our own interest or that of our class before the interests of others;
Forgive us our trespasses,
Because we have indulged in national arrogance, finding satisfaction in our power over others rather than in our ability to serve them;
Forgive us our trespasses.
When opportunity comes to win wealth for ourselves at the cost of poverty to others;
Lead us not into temptation."

Most of the Churchmen will have nothing to do with this new prayer and they are satisfied to notice that Lord Brentford (Jhicks) is on their side. He has expressed deep regret at the terms of many of the sentences in the new prayer. The Tory insists that Britishers "should not make reference in prayers to their national arrogance," a term which Jhicks believes to be "entirely incorrect." Here is another petition from the prayer which is objected to by the Churchmen: "If any have injured us (Britain) by crooked dealing, by scamped work, or by exploitation. . . . . When the weakness of neighbours or rivals opens the way for us to hold them down for our advantage. Forgive our trespasses." Owing to the strong feeling against the new prayer, it has been decided that the prayer shall be optional and though over half a million copies are ready they will be treated nothing better than goods worthy of consignment in waste paper baskets.

WOMEN ON MESS MEN HAD MADE.

Women teachers at Southend talked of some of the ways in which they would make the world better for the coming generations of their pupils on Wednesday. They spoke with concern of the mess that men had made of things as shown in the present

(Continued on page 10).

BRIEFLY.

There is no confirmation available yet of the rumour that Sir Phiroze Sethna is to be appointed Governor of a Province for the temporary period of the Ordinance regime.

It is, however, true that he has not been booked for any of the three R. T. C. Committees that begin work in February!

* * * * *

It is suggested that official circles in Delhi are not at all worried apropos of the desire expressed by British Round Tablers to inspect a typical Indian village. And rightly so. For it is quite easy to have an Indian "village" near New Delhi and a typical one too. Between them the P.W.D. and the Agricultural Department can renovate the cottages and furnish the fields with fat bullocks and shining ploughs.

The population may be supplied by well-dressed (in mufti please) peons of the Secretariat. And the special correspondents of Anglo-Indian Journals would be only too pleased to instruct the villagers as to what they should tell Lord Lothian and his colleagues.

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"The consultative committee which is officially described as a Working Committee of the (R. T. C.) Conference....." Anglo-India.

This is officially to dignify, by imitation, the status of an unlawful association, to wit the Congress. It calls for drastic remedies. The consultative committee should at once be outlawed and those responsible for it proclaimed.

* * * * *

Something must be done about Sir Samuel Hoare also. The Secretary of State has actually had the effrontary to describe the Ordinance and allied methods as "out of date". He is clearly guilty of—let's use "moderate" language—attacking and treating with disrespect laws lawfully promulgated.

* * * * *

Nothing has given me greater pleasure than the news that Government have at last, decided to recognise the talents of the Moulvi Sir Md. Yakub. He is a political philosopher and statesman of no superficial depths. He is, in other words, eminently fit to tackle such intricate subjects as, "Franchise."

Whenever I thought of the R. T.C. I always recalled with indignation the scandal of his absence therefrom. I need no more now. Indeed it is a distinct consolation to the Moulvi Knight and myself that he has been awarded the precedence due to him over, at least, those Muslim "delegates" who don't find any place on the R. T. C. Committees.

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"FRONTIER REFORMS"
Great Deal of Progress Made".
—"Times of India."

Doubts may be entertained—at owner's risk.

DISASTROUS CALCUTTA FIRE.

Sun Jute Press Incurs Rs. 2 Lakhs Damages

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Damage to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees has been caused by fire which broke out this morning at the Sun Jute Press at Cossipore, a northern suburb. The cause of the fire is not known. It was brought under control by several engines after ten hours.—A.P.

CALCUTTA EDITOR JAILED.

Hijli Firing Echo.

CALCUTTA, Jan 15.

Pratapchandra Guharoy, editor and Jaminikanto Nag, printer of the "Nayak" a vernacular daily, have been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each under Section 124-A in connection with an article on the Hijli detention camp incident.—A.P.

ORDINANCE AT WORK.

Arrests And Convictions In Bombay.

Those people who were arrested on Thursday night at Chowpatty and Girgaon Back Road in connection with procession and meeting at Chowpatty were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Friday and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Those who took a more leading part than others were given a fine of Rs. 25 in addition to six months' imprisonment or in default of fine six weeks' further imprisonment. Among those who were convicted there were three Mahommedans. Two juveniles were sent to the Police Surgeon to ascertain their age.

"UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY"

A batch of 26 in which were 23 Hindus and 3 Mahomedans were charged with being members of unlawful assembly before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Friday. This batch also contained two juveniles named Mohanlal and Kantilal.

Asked by the magistrate, if they had parents, both of them denied having any.

They stated they came from Kathiawar and Kantilal said his professions was that of a Congress volunteer.

Out of the three Mahommedans, one Valimohmed Fakruddin pleaded guilty. When asked by the magistrate if he had any witness to call, he said "Yes, Mahatma Gandhi." This created laughter in the court.

GANDHIJI AS HIS WITNESS

The other two Mahommedans pleaded not guilty. One Syed Mohmed Syed Hussain said he was a teashop-keeper at Walkeshwar Road. He went to Chowpatty to get change for Rs. 115. In support of this the accused produced one note of Rs. 100 and three notes of Rs. five each, in court. He expressed his regret that he was mixed in the crowd and assured the magistrate that he would not go there again. Another Mahommedan Valimohmed Fanurkidin said he was only a spectator when he was arrested.

POLICE ALLEGATIONS.

Inspector Foster, however, said that both these accused were at Chowpatty sands along with the crowd of a thousand men. He asked the crowd to disperse but they did not. Deputy Commissioner Coglan and Superintendent Smith then warned the crowd that they were members of unlawful assembly and they should disperse but they threw stones and, champlas at the police. A mild lathi charge was made and the accused were arrested by a cordon of the police

Deputy Inspector Karnik also supported the last witness.

TRAFFIC OBSTRUCTED?

Replying to the magistrate he said he received information from Maharbawdy police station that a procession was going towards Chowpatty. He also received information from a European lady and gentleman that the traffic at Chowpatty was obstructed. The police went to the spot where they found nearly a thousand pereple collected. The man who was addressing the crowd standing on a chair slipped away on the sight of the police.

6 MONTHS' RIGOROUS.

Out of 26 accused, 14 pleaded guilty and 12 pleaded not guilty. His Worship sentenced all the accused except two juveniles to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In regard to the juveniles he sent them to the Police Surgeon to ascertain their age and reserved orders till Monday.

6 MONTHS RIGOROUS FOR TWO "SAINIKS".

Announcing Procession And Meeting.

Narayanlal More and Govind Nanddas two "Sainiks" were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta. More was charged with writing calk near Congress house, an intimation that there would be a procession at Azad Maidan on Thursday evening and a meeting at Chowpatty. On his persons was found a ticket showing "Sainik No. 523." Also another chit or food ticket signed by Purshottam Janardhan Thakkar empowering him to take food free of charge in a hotel.

Magistrate: Is Purshottam Janardhan Thakkar also declared illegal?

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor: No, your Worship, but that shows that there is somebody behind to get food for these volunteers.

Magistrate:—Is there any name of the hotel on the chit?

Mr. Mankar: No Your Worship.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Govind Haridas on whose person was also found a food ticket and a 'Sainik' number was charged with informing people by a "bataki" regarding procession and meeting on Thursday. He pleaded guilty and said he did it as a duty. He was also given six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BANNED PROCESSION ARRESTS.

Eight Men Jailed.

(1) Hari Vishnu Sapte, (2) Saraju Ramappa, (3) Gowrishankar Hiralal, (4) Rama Bapu Naidu; (5) Ramchandra Pandurang (6) Keshav Hanmantrao, (7) Sanalala Amratlal and (8) Shivsaran Natha were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta charged with being members of unlawful assembly and with going in a procession in defiance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order.

"BOYCOTT" SLOGANS.

Inspector Shirazi in his evidence said that the accused were going in a procession at about 5 p.m. carrying national flags and shouting "Boycot British goods," "Inquilab Zinda Abad", etc. When they came near Maharbawty Police Station, he formed a cordon of about 30 constables and ordered the crowd to disperse. Nos. 1 and 2 who carried the flags were defiant and stood in front of the constables while the other six stood behind. They refused to move while others dispersed and ran away.

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 pleaded guilty while others said they were mere spectators and were arrested by the police.

"MERE SPECTATORS"

His Worship sentenced accused Nos. 1 and to to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default six weeks further imprisonment. The other accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. For those who pleaded not guilty stating that they were mere spectators, His Worship remarked that the public were informed through press, posters on public road ond "batakis" in the city that collecting of more than five persons was against law. The accused therefore had no reason to say that they did not know about the notification of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and that they were mere spectators of the procession.

ASSAULTED IN LOCK-UP.

Two of the accused then complained to the magistrate that they were assaulted by the police in the lock-up after the arrest. The magistrate advised them to prosecute constable concerned for assault if they could identify them (constables).

SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETINS."

Volunteer Given 6 Months R. I.

Ramchandra Kashinath, a volunteer was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, charged with selling "Congress Bulletin" near C. P. Tank on Thursday evening.

A police constable who arrested the accused said he was posted in plain clothes near C. P. Tank to arrest those who sell "Congress Bulletins." When he arrested the accused at 8-45 p.m. offering to sell "Congress Bulletins," he found nine copies with him. On his person were recovered Rs. 2/8. He had put on a cap with inscription "Boycott British Goods". The accused pleaded guilty and said Rs. 2/8 found on his person were the proceeds of the sale of the "Congress Bulletins."

Mr. Mankar, Prosecutor, pressed for a deterrent sentence as cases of sales of "Congress Bulletins" were rather difficult to detect and the defiance of the authority of law was still persisted.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING NATIONAL FLAG.

6 Months' Jail And Rs. 25 Fine

Kashiram Dullabhji, was then placed before Mr. I.N. Mehta chaged with carrying a national flag on Thursday night.

Inspector Shirazee said that the accused was leading a procession with a national flag in hand. The procession was returning from Sandhurst Road via Girgaon Back Road when they came near Maharbawdy Police Station, he asked the processionists to disperse but as they became rowdy, he ordered a mild lathi charge. The accused remained in front of the police cordon and was arrested. Others ran way in different directions.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks further imprisonment.

FOUR YOUTHS JAILED.

For Picketing At Whiteaway's

Clad in khaddar and white-caps bearing the words "Peoples' Battalion," four youths were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday afternoon charged under the Picketing Ordinance. The names of the accused are:

(1) Chandrasen Sarma.
(2) Sunderji Krishnaswami.
(3) Shriram Laxmappa and
(4) Jaishankar Srivenkatesh.

Sergeant Gibbs in his evidence stated that he arrested the accused while they were picketing the shop of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. that morning Mr. Nunn, a salesman in Whiteaway's also gave evidence.

The Magistrate sentenced all the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

YOUTHS JAILED.

For Selling Bulletin And Writing On Ground.

Hiralal Girdharial, a youth was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawa, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday afternoon charged with distributing unauthorised newssheets. A police Constable stated that the accused was selling "Congress Bulletins" at Churchgate Street on January 12, when he was arrested. The accused when questioned said: "There is no offence in it. I have nothing to say." The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WRITING A "BHOI PATRIKA".

Shamji Tarachand another youth was charged before the same court on a charge of writing a "Bhoi-Patrika" announcing a Congress meeting which was to take place on the Azad Maidan. The accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ASSISTING B. P. C. C. 'S ACTIVITIES?

6 Months' R. I. For Announcing Procession.

Tribhwandas Harjiwan a lad was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Friday for assisting in the activities of the B. P. C. C. which is an unlawful association.

The accused was arrested on Thursday near the Kabutarkhana at Bhuleshwar while he was writing on the road an announcement of the procession that was to start from Azad Maidan.

He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawa,a, Third Presidency Magistrate and charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment.

A piece of chalk with which the accused was writing the notice and a badge found on his person were produced in the court.

"It appeared from the badge that the accused was enlisted by the B.P.C.C. as a Gandhi Reception Volunteer.

22 CONVICTIONS AT PAREL

Women Volunteers Declare Unwillingness To Pay Fine.

The volunteers arrested at Parel and sentenced on Thursday and Friday are:—(1) Tricumdas Meghraj, (2) Krishna Rama, (3) T. G. Ram Prabhu (sentenced to 7 months' R. I. for taking a Prabhat Phery) (4) Sarjou Ramappa, (5) Baboo Kashiram, (arrested and sentenced near Maharbawdi Police Station while going in the procession) (6) K. P. Nair, (arrested on suspicion), (7) Raghunath Dhondu Savanth (for selling "Congress Bulletin" and was sentenced to 6 months' R. I.) (8) Ramchandra V. Chowbe (while beating Bhataki and announcing programme of the Emergency Council).

Besides Messrs. R. K. Kerkar, Athlye, Jadhav, (two women volunteers (sister and wife of Mr. Jadhav) and eight others were arrested on the 14th instant while defying Section 144 by holding a public meeting at the Ganesh maidan, Lalbaug and Mr. Jadhav and two Desh Sevikas were sentenced to 4 months R. I. and fine each. While the Magistrate was reading the sentence of fine the Sevikas' told him that they would not pay the fine too. Others were sentenced to six months' R. I. and fine. Altogether 22 convictions were made so far at Parel.

Vithalbhai Patel Taken To Nasik Jail.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, the ex-Speaker of the Assembly, who along with other Congress workers was detained in the Byculla House of Correction was removed from Bombay to Nasik Central Jail on Friday for reasons of health.

It is understood that soon after the ex-Speaker was arrested his medical adviser Dr. Purshottamdas Patel wrote to the Jail authorities to allow him to examine and treat his patient as he had not yet fully recovered from the after effects of the two operations he had undergone in Europe. The jail authorities refused the permission on the ground that the Jail Rules did not permit outside medical help unless it was specially sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

It appears that Jail authorities have forwarded Dr. Patel's letter to the Government but no reply has yet been received by the Doctor. In the meanwhile, presumably for reasons of health, it was decided to take Sjt. Patel to Nasik where climatic conditions are much better than obtaining in Bombay.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER SEES "RED".

Campaign Against Red Shirts.

BOGEY OF CLASS HATRED RAISED.

PESHAWAR, Jan 15

Addressing an informal meeting of the leading representatives of the local mercantile interests at the Victor Memorial Hall, Peshawar, the Chief Commissioner Sir Ralph Griffith traced the history of the boycott and picketing movement and explained how it had developed during the last two years. He asserted that the movement, though alleged to be non-violent, was no longer such The Red Shirts, he pointed out, under the cloak of the Congress had done everything in their power to ruin trade, paralyse business and harass businessmen. The movement, if allowed to spread any further, would not only destroy the markets and trade kill the confidence which was the very life of business, but would in addition result in engendering class and racial hatred. This state of affairs, he affirmed, could be allowed to continue no longer.

VOLUNTARY OFFER OF PROTECTION.

Concluding, the Chief Commissioner gave an assurance on behalf of the Government of India and himself that every possible step would be taken to protect the interests of the community. If they had any suggestions or proposals to put forward, they should do so and should rest assured that they would receive his careful and sympathetic consideration. If at any future date they found that certain measures were necessary, both he and the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, would be ready at any time to consider them in order to ensure all assistance and support. —A.P.

WORLD PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMA'S ARREST.

M. Romain Rolland's Suggestion.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Bertrand Russell, Sir John Maynard, Mr. Laurence Housman and Miss Ellen Wilkinson are among the contributors to a new fortnightly entitled the "India Review," incorporating "Indian News" and published under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League.

Views of a number of prominent persons on Gandhiji's arrest are published amongst which M. Romain Rolland urges the organisation of international protest. Reuter's Special Service.

WHAT HAPPENED AT VYAPARI MAHAMANDAL MEETING.

President Explains.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised to read the incorrect and misleading version published in to-day's issue of your paper of the proceedings of the special meeting of General Body of the Vyapary Mahamandal held yesterday under my presidentship. I think it is imperative in the interests of Vyapary Mahamandal to request you to insert in your esteemed paper the following correct version with prominence equal to that given to yours by you.

At the outset I took the sense of the Meeting about the admission of the Press to the meeting and it was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the Press be kept out.

It is absolutely incorrect that I wanted or tried to enforce the draft resolution on the house. The fact is that the draft resolution was placed on the table.

The Vice-Chairman Mr. Ratilal Gandhi in his preliminary remarks made it quite clear that the draft resolution on the table is not going to be moved and was only for eliciting a full fledged debate on the same. Accordingly the draft resolution was not moved, much less enforced. Different members spoke and the general sense of the meeting was to the effect that as the members had not sufficient time to study the draft resolution and to make concrete suggestions, a special sub-Committee representing different shades of opinion be appointed to prepare the draft resolution to be placed before the general meeting. Accordingly a special sub-Committee has been unanimously appointed.

It is absolutely inaccurate to say that Mr. Ramchandra Vaid, the representative of the Marwari Chamber, left the meeting as a mark of protest. It seems to be the fiction of some imaginative brain for he left the meeting with the permission of the Chair as he had to go to receive Pandit Malaviyaji on board the steamer.

Finally Mr. J. C. Setalvad while supporting the suggestion of appointing a special sub-committee for preparing the draft resolution did make some suggestions on the draft resolution that was on the table. While Mr. Ramchandra Iyer did not speak on the draft resolution at all.—Yours, etc.,

CHUNILAL S. MEHTA,
President.

Bombay, January 15.

II.

Mr. Ramachandra Vaid Explains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of 15th January, 1932, there is a report of the "Vyapari Mahamandal" meeting. It is stated in that report that Mr. Ramchandra of the Marwadi Chamber took objection to the resolution and in order to express his disagreement left the meeting. This statement is a misrepresentation of the true facts. What happened really was that a typed resolution on the present situation, purporting to originate from an individual member and not on behalf of the Managing Committee, was placed in our hands. I requested the Chair that the statement on the present situation should be prepared by the Managing Committee or some Sub-committee. It might then be circulated among members and afterwards a General Meeting be convened to discuss it.

No opinion was expressed by me on the resolution before the meeting. Afterwards I left the meeting with the Chairman's permission on the ground that I had to go to receive Pandit Malaviyaji. Hence it will be clear that I did not leave the meeting to express my disagreement. As a matter of fact, I have not expressed any opinion about the resolution.—Yours, etc.,

RAMCHANDRA VAID,
President.
The Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd.,
Bombay.

Bombay, January 15.

CITY NOTES

APOLOGIA FOR GOLD EXPORTS.

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

The "Times of India's" special correspondent describes the evident satisfaction of the Government over the "natural and easy manner" in which they have been able to get the sterling to pay for the maturing Loan. Now this seems a highly incorrect statement. The method by which the sterling was purchased was by the stimulation of exports of gold which the country considers as unnatural. It is nothing short of an export of capital and is therefore on just the same footing as if the British Government had exported the Museum or the Bodleian Library to pay for the War Debts, as suggested by some well-informed parties. But will Englishmen accept such a settlement of the debt as a "natural" one? Is the cataclysm of sterling such a "natural thing"?

As to its being an easy one, the bazaar rumour still persists that the Government, instead of coming out and openly buying the necessary amount of gold for their purposes bought the resulting sterling after some outsiders had opportunities to export gold. In any case, until this is contradicted the feeling must subsist that the exports were not an easy affair.

INCORRECT DESCRIPTION.

The official apologist also pleads that an embargo on gold would have forced the Government into a speculative position, having to buy all the gold that is offered, but that they have now succeeded in buying just all that they wanted. This means that in their refused to meet the public demand for an embargo, the Government have allowed their Ordinance regarding use of remittance facilities to be set at naught to the extent of more than Rs. 15 crores during the past few months.

The apologist also refers to the "favourable balance of trade" due to the exports of gold. It is incorrect to call an export of gold an element in the "balance of trade." You may call it a "balance of payments" or any other name but balance of trade applies only to the effects of commodities.

The Government purchases of sterling have not been made by money from their own current revenues but by the process of borrowing from the Paper Currency Reserve, and this again is not the "natural" manner though it was certainly an "easy" manner.

But the worst argument is that the higher level of prices has justified the expansion of currency. The Bombay index for September was 108 in terms of 1914 prices and the December index was only 100 from which it follows that there has been no increase in the cost of living. The index of wholesale prices issued from Calcutta showed 91 for September in terms of 1914 and 96 for October and 97 for November. Does this rise in prices justify the expansion of currency by about 45 crores? The last time that the currency notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 180 crores as now, was in December 1929 and the index of prices then was 141. Even if we take the 1930 December index of 118, the note circulation was only 16 crores.

IMPERIAL BANK RETURNS.

The Imperial Bank statement as of the 8th January shows Public Deposits at Rs. 694 lakhs (minus 129 lakhs). Other deposits at Rs 62,82 (minus 106), and loans from the Paper Currency against trade bills at Rs. 200 lakhs (minus 50,. Securities remain nearly stationary at Rs. 32,02 lakhs, Ways and Means Advances have come back to Rs. 1,00 lakhs. Loans stand at Rs. 913 lakhs (minus 1,29) Cash Credits at Rs. 25,24 (minus 129) and Bills discounted remained same at Rs. 5,05 lakhs. The cash balance was Rs. 891 lakhs (minus 2,14 lakhs) at 12.22 per cent. of liabilities.

LOWER BANK RATE.

One expectation of the reduced bank rate is that the Government would get cheaper Treasury Bills in the coming weeks. But it also seems that some of the money may not be re-invested for the very reason that the rate is low. Would the Government find response less than now?

THE CROSS-RATE.

The London-New York cross-rate closed yesterday at 3.46 and opened to-day at 3.50. What would be the effect of this on the gold market? Some expect that the lower price of gold would discourage the original sellers. Some others seem to think that the fall in price would bring about a rush to sell as much as possible now before the price becomes unattractive. It would appear from the news from abroad that a sensational rise in the cross-rate is not likely, even the most sanguine hoping for small rises now and then.

LANCAHIRE TRADE.

The trade of Lancashire has been steadily going down in almost all countries and the advantage of a temporary character which England derived through the departure from the gold standard seems to have been lost now that Japan, the chief rival, has also done the same thing. The losses are expected to be severe in the Far East where Japan has got the further advantage of promixity and in East Africa where both are equal. It would also appear that, in spite of the blowing of trumpets in the months of November and December, no real increase has been noticed in the export trade of Lancashire, except to some extent to China.

THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

The share market will be closed till Monday.

The bullion market was closed to-day and might be so to-morrow also.

The cotton market was to have opened to-day but was closed on account of lack of interest of brokers. The management has issued an appeal to members not to enter into new commitments in the present unsettled conditions and the market would be open two days, every week till normal conditions are restored.

GOLD SHIPMENTS REDUCED.

This week's shipment of gold was only Rs. 101 lakhs against last week's Rs. 172 lakhs and is far below the Rs. 4 crore average of December. This is all most probably due to the closing of the bullion market and the lack of facilities for forward trading.

VERSOVA ARREST.

Dr. Dandekar's Refusal To Obey Police Order.

Dr. Dandeker, the first "Dictator" of Varsova was arrested on Friday as he refused to act according to the notice served on him by the sub-inspector of police that he should not participate in Congress activities and report everyday at the Andheri Police station.

PRAISE FROM CONTINENT TO CONTINENT.

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NEHRU SANG SECRETARY EXPELLED

Convictions Galore In Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Jan. 11.

The Station police arrested yesterday Kodandarama Chetti, aged 20, Natarajan (19), Babu (15) and Visvanath, aged 14, along with 4 others, for having refused to disperse after having been warned by the police. The accused went in a procession through Armstrong road, carrying National flags and singing national songs. They were charged with having disturbed the public peace. All the accused pleaded guilty.

Kodandarama Chetti stated in the Court that he along with others were taken to the police station and there beaten severely. The Magistrate convicted him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Visvanath aged 14 to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment. The other two accused Natarajan and Babu were released on their executing bonds for Rs. 200 with a surety for a like amount, to be of good behaviour for one year and giving an undertaking not to take part in any political demonstration.

"UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY".

A second batch of 3 boys, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and of pelting stones at the police. Accused Kannabiram and Appiah sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, while the third boy was discharged for want of evidence.

The Choolai Police charged today 4 boys, all below the age of 20, for having delivered speeches in contravention of Section 144 Cr. P. C., recently promulgated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. All the accused admitted that they delivered speeches. They were convicted under section 142 I.P.C. and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXPELLED OUT OF STATE.

Govindanandam, Secretary, Nehru Seva Sangam, who was arrested last week, under the Security section was expelled out of the station last night. It is understood he has been taken to Madras. Orders of his expulsion were issued by the Secretary to the Hon. President in Mysore under the new set of rules promulgated by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, to expel undesirable subjects with or without assigning reasons.

SURAT SEVIKAS RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

SURAT, Jan. 14.

Four Sevikas who were released after detention of more than 24 hours were immediately rearrested on their way to their respective homes as all of them after their release were going home singing national songs which attracted a crowd behind them thereby causing disturbance.

It will be remembered that these Sevikas were arrested while forming a procession on Tuesday last as a protest against Mrs. Gandhi's arrest along with Miss Mamida Tyabji and Miss Rohini Desai.

MISS TYABJI AND MISS DESAI IN JAIL STILL.

Miss Hamida Tyabji and Miss Rohini Desai were not released as police intended to prosecute them but not these four Sevikas were rearrested will also be prosecuted along with them.

Mr. Mangal Sukha and Mr. Ramji Sukha, two brothers who were arrested in Bombay yesterday under instructions from Surat Police were brought here this afternoon. It is understood both of them belong to Karadi village Jalalpore Taluka where Gandhiji was arrested last year. It appears they delivered anti-Government speeches in Karadi after which they left for Bombay 'en route' to South Africa.—A.P.

SELECTION OF LEAGUE TEAM TO AUSTRALIA

Test Match On 27th Jan.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 14.

The Anglo-Welsh Rugby League International at Salford on 27th January is invested with unusual interest owing to its value in assessing the form with a view to the selection of the League team to Australia in April. Teams are as follows:—

England: Bowkett (Huddersfield) Allaby (St. Helens) Brogden (Huddersfield) Dingsdale (Warrington) Smith (Leeds) Evans (Swinton) (Captain) Pollard (Wakefield) Wright (Swinton) Low (Leeds) Silcock (Widnes) Horton (Wakefield) Hodgson (Swinton) Feetham (Salford).

Wales: Sullivan (Wigan) (Captain) Jones (Keighley) Risman (Salford) Gwyn Davies (Wigan) Gwyn Parker (Huddersfield) Watkins (Salford) Ivor Davies (Halifax) Williams (Salford) White (Hunslet) Morgan (Hathway) Thomas (Oldham) and Fender (York). (Names of other players not received).

ECHO OF LAHORE RIOTS.

Three Muslims On Trial.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Three Muslims Abdul Karim, Lal Din and Ghulam Mustafa, were produced to-day before Mr. Narendar Singh, City Magistrate, to stand their trials under Section 302 I.P.C. for alleged murder of one Lalchand in the recent communal riot..

The police at the outset requested further remand for a fortnight, but Counsel for the accused objected to it and the Court upheld the objection and refused to give further remand.

The Court ordered the prosecution to produce their witnesses on 20th inst. Counsel for the accused further contended that the City Magistrate was himself a witness in the case as he was present on the scene soon after the incident and therefore he had no jurisdiction to try the case.

The court upheld this objection also and sent the file to the Additional District Magistrate for transmission to some other Magistrate.—A.P.

FIFTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

Sholapur Convictions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 13.

Last evening a public meeting was held here in the Tilak Chawk. But as the police officials accompanied by police parties immediately arrived on the scene to arrest the conveners of the meeting and thickly posted themselves on all sides the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Joshi who had succeeded as 5th Dictator to Mr. Rathi was arrested as he rose to speak. It is understood that a volunteer Mr. Manthalkar was also arrested.

Mr. Trimbak Vishnu Chitale was also arrested while he was announcing the time etc. of the said meeting by beating 'thalies'.

PRABHAT FERI CONVICTIONS.

Prabhat Pheri Volunteers, Messrs. Devidas and Godse who had taken out a Prabhat Pheri yesterday morning with National Tri-colours attached to sugar canes were sentenced by Mr. Kale, City Magistrate Sholapur, to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

MORE ARRESTS.

It is reported that captain Kale Messrs. Gokhale, Kulkarni and Patki (volunteers) who were present while the police were carrying on search on Sunday afternoon in Dr. Antrolikar's dispensary were arrested.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The following is a summary of the report on health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 9th instant:—

Cholera:—During the week there were in all 84 attacks and 47 deaths due to cholera against 74 and 47 in the previous week. In the districts including Town Circles Sholapur reported 24 attacks and 4 death against nil in the previous week; Thana 17-16 against 7-6; Surat 11-10 against 21-13; Dharwar 16-6 against nil; Nasik 12-4 against 8-4; West Khandesh 2-3 against 22-13; Satara 1-3 against 11-4 and East Khandesh 1-1 against 3-2.

Plague:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 286 attacks and 179 deaths from plague against 359-209 in the previous week. The returns by district including Town Circles are as follows:—Belgaum 95 attacks and 59 deaths against 135-78 in the previous week; Dharwar 76-52 against 41-22; Bijapur 40-22 against 41-29; Kanara 8-7 against 22-10; Satara 33-27 against 109-64; Thana 11-5 against 2-1; Kaira 9-3 against 9-7; Surat 3-3 against nil and Ratnagiri 1-1 against nil.

Small-pox:—The following is the extent of the prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Sholapur 35 attacks and 1 death; Dharwar 18; Kolaba 5; Belgaum 3-1; Thana 3-0; Nawabshah 31-7; Thar Parkar 32-0; Hyderabad 15-3; Larkana 9-1; Karachi 3-0 and Bombay City 1-1. Total 154 attacks and 14 deaths against 69-3 in the previous week.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever:—One attack and one death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever was reported from Bombay City during the week.

Malaria:—Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 124 villages and treated 2.356 persons. Of these 1,683 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined was 1,997 and 281 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

The Touring Medical Officers on anti-malarial duty in Sind visited 10 villages and treated 749 persons for malaria and 1,213 for other complaints. Six hundred and ninety children were examined out of which 193 had enlarged spleen.

LONDON TOPICS BR AIR MAIL

(Continued from Page 8).

situation and with unanimity the 300 delegates to the Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers passed every resolution before them. There was a unanimous flourishing of agendas indicating that the Conferences (1) protested strongly against education cuts, (2) demanded equal opportunities for men and women teachers, (3) urged the Government to lead the way to real disarmament, (4) objected to fostering the war spirit by air, naval or military displays for children, (5) pressed for more women police with status and emoluments equal to men, (6) advocated the extension of the nursery school movements, (7) approved of more adequate staffing of elementary schools, and (8) favoured improvements in other matters, affecting their position. In a speech moving the proposition on "Discrimination against women teachers" a past president of the Union said: "The reason for the absence of equality is, I think, grammatical. Look at the masculine personal pronoun 'he,' 'him' and 'his,' and then take the feminine personal pronouns, 'she' and 'her.' We have only two-thirds. In future we ought to write 'She,' 'Shim' and 'Shis.'" Proceeding the speaker said: "Look at the world at the end of 1931. The problems are all men's problems, which have been gathering during the long years when the Government has always been in the hands of men. The world you see at the moment is a men's world. In 1931 women had proved they could fly alone to Australia and at least equal men in dentistry, engineering and other things, yet in education, there was an absolute absence of equality.

SPIRITED PROTESTS.

Speaking on the need for extending facilities for women teachers, a young enthusiast said a May frost had set in and frozen the supply of the right kind of teachers. After this one of the audience anxiously asked: whether British women had still the suffragette fighting spirit" and there were loud cries of "No!" At Friday's session of the Conference, spirited protests against the disqualification of women teachers by marriage were made when a resolution asking local authorities to remove restriction on the employment of married women teachers and calling upon the Government to introduce legislation to ensure the rights of married women to follow their professions was being discussed. The mover declared the existing conditions as a disgrace and a palpable injustice. According to her many women teachers were condemned to celibacy by reason of economic circumstances or love of their work. At some time every woman teacher had to make the decision between marriage and her profession. It was a decision which might cause her anxiety and distress. A good many people at the present moment had to put off their marriages until such times as it was economically possible for the woman to leave her position as a teacher. It was an unfortunate result, continued the speaker, because she was of opinion that people should be married when they were young. "The present conditions put a premium on misery," declared a Derbyshire woman teacher, whilst pointing out that there was no ban on directors, doctors, chairwomen or factory-hands. Another young delegate said that the only country with real equality for women was Soviet Russia, because Russia recognised, she pronounced, that "motherhood was ennobling and produced a wider outlook on life which was an asset to school-life."

EX-LABOUR M. P.'S FLIGHT.

The precarious financial position in which a good many ex-Labour M.P.'s find themselves at the present time, is still continuing to cause anxiety to the National Executive of the Labour Party. Apropos of its decision to obtain full statistics of the financial condition of the "slaughtered" M. P.'s the Party Secretary is busy communicating with them. But in the interval, the Executive has further decided to approach the wealthier members of the Party. In addition to private subscriptions, it is proposed that the Trade Unions should make a grant from the political funds. Most of the Union ex-M. P.'s who are Trade Union officials or former officials have been taken back by the Unions, and their salaries are paid from the ordinary industrial funds. If a substantial sum is realised by political grants from the Unions, the money can be used to employ ex-M. P.'s as speakers and organisers for Labour's forthcoming campaign to "defeat the National Government."

EROS RETURNS.

After seven years of exile Eros, —"God of Love"—returned to his post on the Shaftsbury memorial fountain in Piccadilly Circus, on Sunday night. The authorities tried to make the return of Eros as unromantic as possible, but the God of Love arranged things otherwise. In the presence of representatives of the half a dozen bodies concerned, the famous statue was unveiled in the darkness of the early hours of last Monday. Then, just as everybody had moved off, a taxi crept up to the Circus and a man carrying a strange burden approached stealthily. Before he could be stopped he had mounted the scaffolding and given his salute to the returned wanderer from the underworld. The chaplet of flowers bore the greeting "Many happy returns Love from Chubby and Peter and Mary." Under the shadow of a policeman Eros' well-wisher explained that he was a New Zealander, who, five years ago, made a vow that he would pay tribute in such a fashion.

COURT SCENE SOUND RECORD.

For the first time in the history of British Law, a complete sound record was made yesterday of police court proceedings at the Sessions Court in Manchester, and it is expected that the experiment may result in the introduction of an entirely new system of keeping police records. Six microphones had been installed and the evidence, speeches for the defence and the prosecution were automatically recorded. After the hearing a private session took place when the magistrates, clerks, counsels, solicitors and police listened to the record being played over to them. Microphones were attached to the witness-box, the magistrate's bench, the clerk's table, the solicitor's benches, the Chief Court officers' desk, and the dock. A "monitor" coupled with each microphone enabled irrelevant matter to be cut out. The records can be listened to by means of headphones of a loud-speaker. It is believed that if the system is permanently adopted, the official police court reporter would disappear and his place would be taken by a mechanical reporter, cheaper to maintain and whose record would take up very little room in the police archives.

A VETERAN OF THE PEN PASSES AWAY.

Most of the British newspapers joined in mourning the loss suffered by British journalism by the passing away in the early hours of Friday of Mr. C. P. Scott, the Governing Director of the "Manchester Guardian," and for 57 years editor of the paper in the 85th year of his age. The appreciative notes recall to mind the days when the late Mr. Scott brought his paper to a low financial ebb as a result of his denunciation of the South African campaign and compare that attitude of mind of a pacifist by all his tendencies and a radical of the strictest school with one of the sturdiest champions of the cause of the Allies during the Great War. Referring to his political philosophy, the "Daily Herald" says: "Though never a Socialist, Mr. Scott was always sympathetic to the Labour Movement and his remarkable fair-mindedness in all industrial questions was one of the sources of the great respect in which his paper was held by the working classes of the North. In the recent General Election, the "Manchester Guardian" stood along amongst the capitalist Press in denouncing the dubious methods by which the present coalition secured its majority."

Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur Scholarship

The following is a further list of contributions to the Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur Scholarship Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2333-8-0.

Wilson College Staff Rs. 149; Mr. H. J. Bhabha Rs. 100; Miss Amy B. H. Rustomji Rs. 50; Professor N. M. Desai Rs. 10; Professor M. M. Thakore Rs. 10; Professor P. J. Shroff Rs. 10; Professor R. G. Patil Rs. 5; Professor B. H. Desai Rs. 5; Khan Bahadur C. N. Contractor Rs. 5; H. B. Vakil, Esqr., Rs. 5; Mr. N. M. Surati Rs. 5.

Total up to 12th January 1932 Rs. 2,687-8-0.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, gave a dinner on Thursday night, at the Foreign Office in honour of the Crown Prince of Ethiopia. The Duke of Gloucester, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, other leading statesmen and the Archbishop of Canterbury were among the numerous guests.—B. O.W.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales has made known his intention of visiting the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair, which opens on February 22.—B. O.W.

DR. S. A. KHAN ON FEDERAL SCHEME

Wants Immediate Provincial Autonomy

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan wishing to correct the wrong impression created by his recent press statement urging the withdrawal of Frontier Ordinances says:—What he meant was if the situation in the Frontier had improved and circumstances permitted it, then they should be repealed. The no-rent campaign was the greatest blunder Congress had made and had undoubtedly failed.

Dr. Khan was perfectly certain that the Viceroy was going to expedite arrangements for filling in details of the federal scheme. In his opinion it was not possible to get the new Government of India Bill through by 1933 as Federal scheme was most complicated and could not be worked out in less than four or five years and it was therefore absolutely necessary that provinces should be given complete authority immediately.—A. P.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

It is understood that the Bengal Government have completed arrangements for the establishment of a Provincial Franchise Committee to work in harmony with the main R.T.C. Franchise Committee and that the personnel will be announced very shortly. The membership will be restricted to M.L.C.s numbering 11, selected from all sections and parties.—A.P.

"The Times" On R. T. C. Committees

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—Prompt continuation of the work of the Indian Round Table Conference, which is being marked to-day by the departure for India of the British delegates, who are to carry forward its work in India and of the announcement of the personnel of the consultative committees of the Conference, is warmly welcomed in the Press. "The Times" says, the composition of that Committee seems to confirm the impression that the most constructive elements in Indian politics are coming into their own. No one need hesitate in saying that the consistent and courageous British policy, which has now been pursued over a term of years, is gradually becoming recognised in India, and is showing some signs at last of being bearing fruit.—B.O W.

Bihar Franchise Committee Personnel

PATNA, Jan. 14.

The personnel of the Bihar Franchise Committee will be announced shortly. Probable names mentioned in this connection are Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha, A. P. Middleton, G. E. Owen-Finch, Athar Hussain Mobarak Ali, Swayamber Das Gur Sahay Lal, Sheoshanker Jha, Lady Imam, womens representative Lakshmidhar Mahanti and Sarat Chandra Roy.—A. P.

AN IDEAL MARRIAGE.

Meerut Professor & Women's Seva Dal Cadets.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Jan. 12.

An ideal marriage on the lines laid down by Mhahatmajee was performed last evening here. The whole function was over in less than 3 and a half hours.

The bridegroom was Professor Shital Prasad M.Sc. of Meerut College. The bride was Kumari Charu Sheela, daughter of Professor Krishna Chandra of Prem Mahavidyala Chainman Brindaban Municipality. The bride is a well educated girl and was a cadet at the Women's Seva Dal Training Camp recently held at Matunga Bombay.

The ceremony was performed by Pt. Shiv Dayalu General Secretary Delhi Provincial Seva Dal.

A large gathering of prominent citizens was present and all were dress in pure khadi clothes.

E. F. A. LEPER HOME.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Edulji Framjee Albless Lepers Home, Trombay acknowledges the receipt of the following donations during the year 1931:—

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RECRUIT CREWS FROM BOMBAY.

National Seamen Union's Demand.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

At a largely attended extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, held on Wednesday, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale presiding, resolutions were passed (1) urging the Clan Line of ships to recruit crews from Bombay, as they used to do till 1922 rather than get them from Calcutta and (2) protesting against the attitude of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in their refusal to adopt the system of engagement of serangs, butlers and others in annual turns as has been in vogue in the P. & O., B.I., City Hall Lines and other European companies. Several seamen of deck, engine and saloon ratings who inspite of their long and arduous service in the above two lines, have been kept unemployed for no fault of theirs gave frank expression to their feelings and participated in the discussion on the resolutions which were explained by Messrs. Mohammed Ibrahim Serang and Syed Munawar. It was pointed out that, to replace the seamen discharged from Clan Line ships in Bombay, crews were requisitioned from Calcutta, while in the case of the Scindia Line ships some deck and engine serangs were kept continuously employed year after year to the exclusion of many who have served the Company loyally in times of storm and stress and are now subjected to unemployment distress. It was decided to move the authorities concerned to secure redress of the above grievances.—A. P.

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Mr. Sastri Blames Mahatma

FOR BEING 'A "MANDATORY," INSTEAD OF 'A "LEADER" AT, R. T. C

The Rt. Hon. U. S. Srinivasa Sastri writes in the January issue of the "Indian Review":—

One of the important differences between the first and second sessions of the Round Table Conference was the greatetr prominence in the latter of mandates by which some members were bound to certain courses of action. The effect on the final work of the Conference was not beneficial The issues before the Conference were of the utmost gravity and complexity. They went to the roots of national life and touched the fundamentals of the British connexion. Many, various, and conflicting interests had to be reconciled; several communities, long at variance in public life, came together with the avowed object of seeking mutual agreement.

ART OF COMPROMISE.

If ever the art of compromise was needed in human affairs, it was when British, and Indian, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and Untouchable met one another in St. James's Palace in the closing months of 1931. It was essential that the delegates should not only talk frankly to one another but be free to negotiate, both on the questions bearing on the general politics of India and on the particular matters in which they were separately interested.

In point of fact, however, several representatives came tied down to certain definite views and to the end remained so.

Mr. Gandhi himself was the most remarkable example; he was heard again and again expounding the resolutions of the Indian National Congress and avowing that he had no authority to depart from them except in small details, and that, if any considerable change was proved necessary to his satisfaction, he would have to cable to India and await the sanction of the Congress Working Committee.

If this was the case with one who was sole representative and had formerly been dictator, that of other mandatories can well be imagined. The Sikh spokesmen repeated their instructions so often and with so little change that we all knew them by heart. Dr. Ambedkar changed, it is true, but in the direction of stiffening his demands.

The Muslims were led ably and skilfully. Last year, when the informal discussion was in progress, they were willing to accept compromises; but as the negotiations went on, they showed less adaptability, largely because the mandates from India hardened.

The British representatives, both those that came from India and those that represented Parliament here, evinced throughout the keen political sense of their race and felt themselves free to be influenced by the necessities of the situation and to give and take as second best from time to time.

VARIOUS MANDATES.

Let us think for a moment of the various bodies or associations from which members of the Round Table received their mandates: The Indian National Congress the All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Maha Sabha, The European. Indian Christian and other organisations. Each of these has its own definite aims ,programmes and watchwords. They appeal to communities and interests which are distinct and which mean to be distinct for ever. It is not conceivable that they would ever abandon their separate existence and merge together for a common line of action.

If on momentous occasions like the present, their representatives were mere instruments of speech of their executives, how is the business of the country to be carried on? The phrase, the greatest common measure of agreement, would be meaningless.

POWER TO YIELD.

A treaty or pact to which the parties are many, postulates that the various negotiators should have power to yield some points in the programme of those whom they represent in order to secure other points. Mr. Gandhi came prepared for separate electorates for the Muslims and the Sikhs, and unwilling to continue that privilege to other communities or grant it for the first time to the Depressed Classes. From this position he did not budge an inch to the end. He started by asking for complete popular control over defence and external affairs. No argument from any quarter could prevail on him to moderate this demand. On minor matters, like the examination of public debts, his attitude was equally firm.

It is difficult to say of him that during these fourteen weeks of incessant discussion and negotiation, he allowed himself to be moved in any important particular in order to make a common understanding possible. True, it was stated here on his behalf that, if his views on any head of discussion did not prevail, he would not necessarily break away, but wait till the end to see how the picture shaped and might even acquiesce if, on the whole, it was satisfactory to him. Surely that contingent promise assuming that it was made, would have been but poor encouragement to those who wished to come to terms with him on specific issues. If he had only been a little more of a realist on the claims of the Minorities and on the reservations what could he not have accomplished. To speculate is to be unhappy.

CONGRESS MANDATORY.

He might have been the leader of a United Nationalist Party. But he preferred to be a mere Congress mandatory. To enunciate principles, to fight for ideals, to make propaganda—these are high duties and require rare ability. But when agitation has come to a head it is no ignoble part to make the most of the occasion and get the people some return for their sufferings.

Colonel Wedgwood's recent letter to the present leader of the Opposition raises a question of the first importance in public life. One hopes it will be quoted widely in the Indian Press. We talked at the Round Table with glib tongues about the united responsiblity of a future Indian Cabinet.

What would happen when several groups had to combine to form the Government of the day, and each Minster was bound by a mandate from his group and could not accommodate himself to the views of his colleagues. The persons who issue the mandate, sit in their own club rooms and have no need to test the validity of their views by placing them in juxtaposition with the views of other organisations. A cabinet minister, whether at the federal centre or in a provincial capital in India, would find himself at every turn compelled to choose between loyalty to his party caucus and lavalty to his cabinet colleagues.

All government would become impossible if he was not free, whenever he thought fit, to prefer the latter to the former. Well-established and strong organisations like their spokemen to be independent; it is the weak ones that prefer dummies.

An experienced Parliamentarian writes: "It will be a bad day for the Labour Party when its parliamentary discipline is so rigid as to exclude a Jos. Wedgwood. No party can afford to exclude all sincere and erratic heretics. The Conservative Party has never banned its Cecils and its Henry Bentincks and has gained in strength thereby, and the Labour Party is going to weaken itself seriously if it tries to goose-step its Wedgwoods and Maxtons into the division lobby by means of these signed pledges."

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

Outlined In Premier's Letters To Chairmen

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The terms of reference of the various Committees whose personnel was announced to-day have been outlined in the letter from the Prime Minister to the Chairman of those Committees.

The Premier's letter to Marquis of Lothian, Chairman of the Franchise Committee draws the attention to the report of the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference and says: "It is the wish of His Majesty's Government that your Committee should consider in the first place what extension of franchise for provincial legislatures is desirable and is administratively feasible and possibility of supplementing direct representation by system of group representation or otherwise and your enquiry will be so conducted as to elicit information to frame proposals for electorates, constituencies and methods of election required to produce Federal Legislature of the type indicated in the third report of the Federal Structure Committee.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

The Premier after stating that questions like disparities between rural and urban enfranchisement, desirability or otherwise of giving each community voting strength proportionate to its numbers, extension of military service qualification and introduction of new educational qualification would, no doubt, come under the notice of the Committee but His Magestys Government attach special importance to securing more adequate enfranchisement of women. The Committee is also to consider methods by which labour representation can most effectively be secured.

The Premier referring to the question of depressed classes asks the Committee to contribute towards a solution of this question, firstly by indicating the extent to which these classes would be likely, through general extension of franchise, to secure right to vote in ordinary electorates; and secondly enquiry should also bring about facts which would facilitate devising of method of separate representation for depressed classes should decision eventually favour these either generally or in Provinces where they form distinct and separable element in population.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Finally the Premier refers to question of separate communal electorates and says: It is not of course the function of your Committee to attempt settlement of communal problem. As you are aware, Government are deeply anxious that this settlement should be by agreement amongst the communities themselves. Meanwhile, I recognise that even the present phase of your inquiry may be hampered if you are not in prossession of a provisional working hypothesis; His Majesty's Government desire your Committee, therefore, to proceed in so far as you may find that absence of such assumption would preclude you from arriving at conclusions on the assumption that separate communal electorates will continue to form a feature of the new constitution. The Premier adds that local Governments would set up Provincial Committees to cooperate with Lothian Committee and in conclusion, suggests that in case enquiry cannot be completed this cold weather interim report should be submitted.

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Franchise Committee's questionnaire was issued to-day. —The Premier in his letter to Lord Eustace Percy, Chairman of the Federal Finance Committee says:—The most important task will be to test by figures suggested the classification of revenues and to estimate probably financial position of Federal and Provincial Governments and to advise regarding equitable adjustment between Federal Government and Provinces. The task would be difficult when Indian budgets have been thrown completely out of gear, but every precaution must be taken to ensure financial equilibrium in the new Government. The Committee will also examine matters such as pre-Federation of debts, powers of taxation, new sources of revenue, treatment of Provincial contributions if any emergency powers of Federal Government, borrwing powers, division of pension charges.

STATES AND FEDERAL FINANCE.

There are two letters from Premier to Rt. Hon'ble Davidson Chairman of the States Enquiry Committee (Financial.) The Premier says: The ideal system of Federal Finance would be one under which all Federal Units contribute on uniform basis. The Committee will determine how attainment of this ideal is affected by, firstly ascertained existing rights of certain States, secondly certain special contributions which many States are now making or have made to Indian Government's resources. The Committee will review firstly the origin and purpose of all cash contributions with a view to advising regarding their immediate reduction or eventual extinction or whether they must be regarded as outside the scope of para eighteen of the Federal Finance Committee. Secondly in regard to territories (the terms does not include leased territory of Berar) ceded by certain States to British Government in return for specific military guarantees to compile a list of such territories and to express opinion whether any financial adjustment should be made in favour of the State concerned as part of the terms of its federation, and, if so, to make specific recommendations. Thirdly, in regard to privileges or immunity of certain States in respect of Customs and Salt to determine value of existing rights and to express opinion as to what compensation the Federal Government could offer for relinquishment or modification of such privileges.

INFORMAL ADVICE.

The Premier adds in his second letter that His Majesty's Government desire the Chairman to do his utmost by informal conversations to afford Princes all possible assistance by way of advice in the matter of their representation in Federal Legislature.

A letter from the Premier agrees to the request of Lord Lothian to release him from ordinary responsibilities of India Under-Secretaryship (which he will however, retain) during his absence from England

TOUR PROGRAMME.

The Associated Press understands from enquiries in authoritative quarters that the Franchise Committee after assembling in New Delhi and spending about a week at the capital is likely to undertake tour visiting Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore and Peshawar before returning to Delhi and then leaving for Bombay to sail for England. The Committee is expected to spend about a week at each Provincial headquarter and Assam's case will be examined during the sittings at Calcutta and Central Provinces Case at Bombay.

Questionnaire Of Franchise Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The questionnaire of the Franchise Committee divides its enquiries into two main heads.

(1) Provincial Legislature and (2) Federal Legislature. Under the former it has asked for information regarding extension of franchise and franchise qualifications, women's suffrage, representation of depressed classes and representation of labour. Under the latter its enquiry is for allocation of seats to British Indian Provinces. The Committee hopes it will be possible for witnesses to answer questions without entering upon a discussion of communal problem.

The Committee asks Local Governments to arrange for them to spend a day in a conveniently situated village, where they would meet typical bodies of villagers and discuss with them questions arising out of this enquiry and to talk to group of existing voters. A group of those who would become entitled to vote if franchise were extended in manner considered possible by the Local Government and a group of those to whom vote could not be granted within the limits of any practicable system of franchise.—A. P.

News In Brief

SUKKUR.—Opening the Sukkur Barrage H. E. the Viceroy read a message from the Secretary of State expressing great admiration felt in England over the splendid achievement which he believed would prove Britain's greatest contribution to the welfare of India.—A.P.

Calcutta.—About six Bengali youths raided the gadi of a Bengali dealer in northern suburb early this morning at the point of revolver and took Rs. 10 and a few shawls and decamped in a taxi. They have not still been traced.—A.P.

Calcutta.—Airman Kingsford Smith left at 5-40 on Thursday morning for Bangkok. He expects to reach Port Darwin on about 18th inst. and Sydney on the 20th and the American fliers Halliburton and Stevens (who made an aerial attempt on the Mount Everest recently) left for Rangoon at eight on Thursday morning.—A.P.

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and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1916. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1916. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

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On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: "*I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health.*"

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THE RED SHIRTS MOVEMENT

British Publicist's Analyses

(BY AIR MAIL).

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following account of the Red Shirts movement from a special correspondent lately in India:—

For more than six months it has been said again and again in official quarters in India that it was only a matter of time before they would have to arrest the Pandit Jawaharlal, President of Congress, and Abdul Ghafar Khan, the leader of the Red Shirts, and it has usually been assumed that their arrests would precipitate a revival by Congress of general civil disobedience. Jawaharlal is the idol of the more irresponsible but not necessarily of the ultra-extremist section of Congress, and though he appeared to be considerably mellowed and mollified by the conversations at Simla immediately preceding Gandhi's departure for London, he must probably be written down as an irreconcilable as much as a man with much latent common sense; he also has a temper which several remarkable incidents have shown to be sometimes quite beyond his control.

ITS ORIGIN.

Ghafar Khan has somewhat similar political ideas but far less political knowledge and sagacity—he gives you the impression that he is a great, genial, overgrown, rather stupid boy—and is very much of an unreasoning fanatic. His Red Shirt organisation for long was undoubtedly the most solid and genuine of all the politico-social movements in recent Indian history, but when it became the refuge, so to speak, of any and every Pathan who had any sort of grievance, real or imaginary, it became also the most dangerous movement in any province of India. One result of the general contempt for the law which the movement has fostered is an increase in the number of common murders to an average of one a day in the Peshawar district alone, where there are only one and a quarter million people.

The Red Shirt movement is disliked by the ordinary Congressman in the Frontier Province no less than it is suspect by the mass of Frontier and Punjab Hindus, but to the Congressman of the Gangetic plain, of course, it appears only as a very valuable card to play against the Government, and as some sort of counterblast to the outside world's quite correct impression that Moslems as a whole have little to do with Congress politics.

It is to be feared that the two arrests will serve as complements to each other of force enough to excite a considerable revival of "hostilities," for it is in just such an event as this that the rasher elements in Congress will find an excuse to place their own interpretation on the "right to direct defensive action," which Gandhi sought to reserve for Congress in the letter written to Mr. Emerson in Simla on the day of Mr. Gandhi's departure from Simla for London.

It is curious to note how the situation leading up to Jawaharlal's arrest developed in the United Provinces. I am afraid that it is not uncharitable to attribute it in the main to Vallabhbhai Patel's jealousy for his own prestige as the nominal officiating dictator of Congress, and to petty local Congress officials' somewhat erratic sense of amour propre. You will remember that one result of the final Simla conversations was the holding of an inquiry into the methods of revenue collection in Bardoli, Patel's own country. That inquiry did not go according to the Patel plan; the villagers' evidence did no good to Congress prestige in the district; the inquiry did not hold the public's attention, and Patel only did himself harm by his ultimate withdrawal from the inquiry—made with some little pomposity—and consequent appearance of desertion.

Some new means had therefore to be sought for keeping the Congress flag flying and for encouraging the party's followers to continue their faith in its power and energy. An opportunity offered itself when a Government inquiry disclosed some inequitability in the land revenue and rent assessment in the Allahabad district. This was adjusted, and Congressmen naturally created the most capital out of such contribution as they had undoubtedly made towards securing the readjustment.

"CALLING THE BLUFF."

That made the party officials in other districts of the province very envious, and the party's provincial headquarters were bombarded with requests for permission to start no-rent campaigns in places where there was no sort of call for a reassessment of rent and revenue. And, having laid their hands to the plough, the Allahabad officials found that when Government called their bluff—for bluff it certainly seems to have been—they not only could not look back but were being stampeded by impatient followers in the districts all round them.

For a time they played their cards quite well. Their instructions to local party officials were so worded that they could be interpreted to mean either that the rent might be refused as a definite political move or that its payment might be held in suspense while there still remained, as they thought, the possibility of further Government concessions. Anyhow, the "instructions" could be read as merely permissive directions or as something more, according to the reader's choice; but the dictators knew quite well how they would be interpreted, and the Government has taken up the challenge in a manner that suggests that it means this time to penalise the duped more than the duped.

As a matter of fact, I learn that in many places the villagers have declined to be deluded, possibly remembering that they owe to Government's action of a few years ago the very fact that their rent varies with the sliding scale of land revenue and is no longer determined by the zemindar's caprice or avarice.

"A WILD LEADER."

But economic distress is always the best fuel for political agitation, and in India hero-worship appears to be the second best, though it seems to be waning a little. It is tragic that the Red Shirt movement has such a wild leader as Ghafar Khan at the moment when its province is within immediate reach of a leap to equality with the other provinces. The one hopeful sign is the growing recognition among thinking Indians—even among some very recently in prison—of the very real danger lest self-governing India should inherit a legacy of indiscipline unamenable to a mere change of Constitution; lest Swaraj, now much nearer than in their hearts they had dreamed of seeing it, should come in on the flood-tide of a vogue for lawlessness and disregard for all constitutional and politico-social conventions.

The pity of it is that those who do recognise the danger seem always to look for its abatement only to the authority of that very Government and governmental system whose days are now so plainly numbered.

MASQUERADE AS A WOMAN

"Form Of Escape From Worry"

A CHARGE DISMISSED

"It doesn't seem to us that there is any definite charge against this man except that of masquerading as a woman, and that is not an offence in English law."

This observation was made by the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. J. Wellesley Orr, in Manchester City Police-court, when discharging Albert Tattersall, 57, stated to be employed by a firm of cotton merchants and a member of the Manchester Royal Exchange.

Tattersall, who lives at Whitelow-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, was accused on remand of loitering for a suppose unlawful purpose while dressed as a woman.

Mr. Orr was accompanied on the bench by several Justices of the peace.

When last before the Court Tattersall was wearing a black hat and brown coat trimmed with fur, light-coloured silk stockings and yellow suede gloves. He now appeared in man's clothing.

ACTING IN SUSPICIOUS MANNER.

Detective White said that on Dec. 23 he saw Tattersall, dressed as a woman, acting in a suspicious manner. He spoke to one or two women. Witness told accused that he had reason to believe he was a man. "He became very indignant, told me to go away, and went into a store," added the detective. "I asked him again if he was a man, and he said, 'No.'"

On the way to the police-station accused said, "I might as well tell you the truth. I am a man." When charged he said, "No intention at all. In an office at Manchester Royal Exchange there was found a suitcase containing numerous articles of women's clothing. Accused said that the articles were his and told witness that he had been going about dressed as a woman for about eleven months.

"VERY WEALTHY."

The officer stated that, so far as he knew, Tattersall had not previously been charged or convicted of any offence. He believed he was a man of excellent character. Up to twelve months ago he was in business on his own account and was a very wealthy man. Witness had heard that he had had a mental breakdown and had been seen by a specialist.

Mr. H. D. Judson (defending): You have no evidence, except this masquerading, that he was actually doing anything felonious?—I suggest it was to annoy females.

Mrs. Annie Downs, an ex-police-woman, stated that she was shopping at a stores, and was in the ladies' room when Tattersall entered and stared hard at her. He said: "It is very cold."

"I thought there was something strange about him," said witness. "His voice was rather deep. I followed him out, and afterwards made a complaint."

Dr. A. McDonald, assistant medical officer at Strangeways Prison, said that he understood Tattersall had recent suffered from a great deal of mental depression and worry.

"I believe this masquerading was a form of escape from the worry. When he dressed himself up he felt better in his mind for a few days, and he continued the performance. He is exceedingly sorry and promises that he will never repeat it again. He is a very respectable and intelligent man and feels his position deeply."

After the Bench's decision had been announced Mr. Judson said that he had intended to call a mental specialist to give evidence. Tattersall had had a great deal of trouble through no fault of his own.

AGRARIAN RELIEF IN INDORE

New Reforms

(By M. B. CHAVAN).

Abnormal fall in prices of commercial crops tends invariably to affect the economic condition of the agriculturists. At that time, adequate measures of relief, on the part of the Government enabling them to tide over the difficulties, are warranted.

The insistence of the political leaders of India on the transfer of her financial control to the Legislature indicates that the present political upheaval has for its underlying basis economic discontent. Bulk of this discontent has been shared by the agrarian population of India as its occupational distribution to her total populace stands at 71 per cent. It will be remembered that a unanimous note was struck in their report submitted by the Royal Agricultural Commission regarding the expropriation of land as being one of the principal factors in the deterioration of Indian agriculture. It was also suggested by the Commission that the agricultural holding should strictly remain in the possession of agricultural class of people instead of their being expropriated by the non-agriculturists (Shahukars).

The Government of Madras have taken a lead in acting on the recommendation of the Commission by the passing of "the Malabar Tenancy Bill," despite great protest of the Jenmies, (landlords) by which the lands held by the Jenmies have been taken over in favour of the tenants.

INDORE MAHARAJAH'S INTERESTS.

The Young Ruler of Indore, has at the threshold of his career, evinced lively interest in the betterment of the peasantry. His Highness has given his assent to the recently revised Land Revenue Code of the State. In this Code, care has been taken to stimulate the 'bona fide' agricultural pursuits by preventing the land from being expropriated by reason of mortgage, etc., in favour of non-agriculturists, (Sahukars). While on his administrative training-tour His Highness had obtained first-hand knowledge of the pecuniary state of the agriculturists as a result of which land revenue arrears amounting to several lakhs of rupees were written off. And provisions granting special rights to 'bona fide' agriculturists have been incorporated in the Code, enforcement of which will help, undoubtedly, to neutralise the dominance of the prasitic Landlord gradually culminating in the revival of agrarian prosperity.

An enactment of far-reaching consequences which is bound to stem the ever-expanding stream of rural emigration into the urban area has been introduced. This is expected to reduce considerably the menace of unemployment which has, of late, assumed serious aspect.

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Alleged Kidnapping Of Married Girl

ACCUSED PLEADS INNOCENCE

Judge Disagrees With Jury & Orders Retrial

A rare departure was made by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, when his Lordship ordered re-trial, disagreeing with the Jury's verdict of guilty by a majority of eight to one, in the case in which Lakshman Kanoo was charged with kidnapping, wrongful confinement and committing rape on Parvatibai Chandroo, a married girl of thirteen.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, are that Parvatibai came to Bombay in December 1930 to live with her husband, a postman, who was residing at Mazgaon. On January 7, 1931, twenty days after her arrival in Bombay, it is alleged, the accused accosted her while she was returning from latrine at 4-30 a.m., and demanded her ornaments. On her declining to part with them, the accused gagged her and carried her to his rooms. It is further alleged that the accused kept her for five months under strict surveillance and had illicit intercourse with her during the period. The accused threatened to kill her if she raised an alarm. One day finding the accused fast asleep, she slipped out of the room. As she was a stranger to Bombay, she asked help of another woman. The husband finding his wife missing had reported the matter to the police, who succeeded after carrying on careful investigations for five months in finding the whereabouts of the missing girl and immediately arrested the accused.

The accused denied all charge and stated that a false case was made out against him. He said he was completely innocent.

The Jury by a majority of eight to one returned a verdict of "guilty".

RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

His Lordship not believing the story of the girl, disagreed with the majority verdict of the Jury, and ordered the accused to be retried at the new Criminal Sessions, which begins on January 20 under the presidentship of Mr. Justice Wadia.

Mr. Poonawalla appeared for the Crown, and Dr. P. N. Darcowala defended the accused.

SHOCKED TO FIND GANDHIJI ARRESTED

Mrs. P. Subbaroyan Interviewed

Mrs. P. Subbaroyan, an R. T. C. delegate, who returned to Madras on Jan. 11, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the work of the R. T. C., said that although the last session of the R. T. C. had come to a successful conclusion, yet owing to the vagueness of the Government's pronouncement our hopes were tempered by great anxieties. She feared that the safeguards contemplated by the British Government may preclude any real responsibility being transferred to the central legislatures of India. She emphasised the necessity of introducing the reforms without loss of time, as delay would create suspicion and even despair in the hearts of Indians.

WOMEN'S QUESTION.

As regards the women's question, she said, there was not much discussion. At the first session, she in conjuction with Begum Shah Nawaz, had advanced a proposal for temporary provision for insuring the presence of women in the legislatures. The Begum went back on the proposal at the second session and joined Mrs. Naidu in demanding no reservation of seats for women. But she still held to her views which she had adopted after deep and mature reflection, and which she believed would serve the best interests of India and the India women.

Expressing her views on the situation in India as she found it on landing, she said:

"I am afraid I cannot say much on the present political situation in India except that I am deeply distressed about it. While I was travelling by the Air Mail, I was not able to have any news from India and it was a great shock to me to hear on the morning of my arrival at Karachi that Mahatma Gandhi was arrested.

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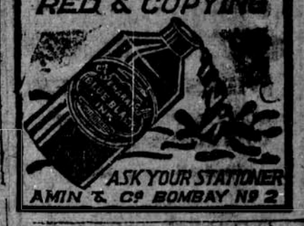

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THE WELSH WIZARD.

HIS WORK FOR IRELAND!!

(By—MISS GWYNETH FODEN.)

The Bombay populace greeted Mr. Lloyd George, Welshman and ex-Prime Minister of England, when he arrived there by s.s. "Comorin" with rousing cheers. The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Boman Behram, in his reception address to the Welsh Wizard said that it was his proud privilege to welcome to the second city of the empire one who had played so momentous a part in the history of the world, and expressed the hope that he would use the same tremendous influence to help India to attain her freedom.

Mr. Lloyd George in reply gave one of his usual wonderful flights of oratory, and modestly agreed with the Mayor of Bombay's reference to his services to the Empire and mankind.

There is at least one country where Mr. Lloyd George's name is associated with the most critical period of their history, where his is the central figure in a national tragedy. This long remembering land is Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George told Bombay that he was looking forward to the time....."when we shall be treading the path of freedom together." Does he remember the "Via Dolorosa" of Ireland's way to freedom? It was his beneficent Government that caused thousands of Irishmen to perish and countless Irish mothers to mourn.

BLACK AND TANS.

The history of Ireland during Lloyd George's premiership is replete with incidents of his cunning. After the failure of the first Irish Conference held in 1917 to solve the Irish problem, Lloyd George's Government adopted repressive measures. A force of men, popularly known as the Black and Tans were introduced into the country. The Royal Irish Constabulary (military police) viewed this measure with disgust; hundreds resigned from the force forfeiting both pay and pension rather than associate with those men. Up to this time the workers for Ireland's freedom had confined themselves to political activities with passive resistance and a few bloodless coups; now a reign of military terror commenced. Countless raids were made on private houses. There were deportations, proclamations and arrests. The jails became crowded with under-trial prisoners who had often been detained on the merest suspicion. Meetings were forbidden, and when held were broken up by the armed forces of the law.

Mr. Walter Long said, 'in the House of Commons on June 3rd, 1920, that there was not a shadow of foundation for the suggestion that the military were not allowed to shoot. He was glad to say that they not only shot but they shot with extremely good effect.

On June 18th, 1920, Mr. Lloyd George explained to a wondering world that the large forces of English military and Black and Tans in Ireland were there for the protection of the civilian population. A month after this a bulletin, give particulars of nine unoffending civilians killed and seventy wounded. And during these thirty days twenty towns were partially wrecked by these same protectors of the population.

"RESTORATION OF ORDER" BILL.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Secretary for Ireland, introduced in the House of Commons on August 2nd, 1920, a bill which, with conscious or unconscious humour, was described as "For The Restoration Of Order In Ireland" and gave increased powers to the Military and the police. As Ireland was already at the mercy of these forces, who did exactly what they liked to the people with impunity, it was difficult to see why there should have been the necessity for further legislation.

Not content with this the authorities proclaimed a curfew. In broad daylight the citizens had to remain indoors to avoid arrest by the curfew patrols. As they retired to rest their ears were assailed by bursts of rifle and machine gun fire to remind them of the Restoration of Order in Ireland. The suffering this new ordinance caused in the overcrowded slums of Dublin during the summer nights beggars description. Infant mortality proportionally increased. But this act was enforced to protect the civilian population.

PROPAGANDA

Propaganda was issued by the Governments to ensure that the Black and Tans maintained their morale. A Weekly Summary was published and issued from Dublin Castle. Here is an extrart from one of their issues:—

BLACK AND TANS.

"They did not wait for the usual uniforms
"They came at once.
"They were wanted badly and the people welcomed them.
"They know not what danger is.
"They have looked death in the eyes before.
"And did not flinch.
"They will not flinch now,
"They will go on with the job—the job of making Ireland once again safe for the law-abiding.
"And an appropriate hell for those whose trade is agitation."

This was Lloyd George's Government. He was responsible for those repressive ordinances and the wholesale arrests and shootings. He denied Ireland her freedom until his game was foiled.

This is the Welsh Wizard's influence that has been asked to help India attain her freedom.

WHAT IS TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA?

Mahatma Gandhi's Advice

On the eve of his arrest Mahatma Gandhi had prepared for publication the following on Temple Entry Satyagraha:—

Whilst the Working Committee was in session during the last week I had several conversations with representatives from Kerala and other Congress workers about many questions arising in connection with temple entry Satyagraha. Instead of correcting the report produced by the interviewers in the form of questions and answers I am giving below what I think should be the answer to their questions. The answers will be found so framed as to render unnecessary the questions being stated.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the question of removal of untouchability, though it has a political significance of the greatest importance, is essentially and predominantly a religious question to be solved by the Hindus and as such for them it overshadows even the political aspect. That is to say, the duty of touchables in respect of removal of untouchability can never be subordinated to any political exigencies, hence the present political situation must not in any way be allowed to postpone the endeavour to end untouchability.

REFORMERS' RISKS.

In a religious and righteous cause the reformer has to face all consequences and even take the risk of temporary alienation of the sympathy of privileged classes. Those, therefore, who believe untouchability is a curse to be removed at all cost will not abate their effort for fear of finding themselves in a hopeless minority.

If the present "pujaris" of temples strike work and refuse to perform the ceremonial required they should be replaced promptly and if the particular caste which has supplied the "pujaris" fail to furnish a substitute I would not hesitate to find the priest from any other caste so long as he has the requisite qualifications and conviction. The fact is that so far as I am aware the majority of the existing "pujaris" are the dependent on this service for their maintenance to continue the strike for any length of time. That the right of performing "puja" is hereditary does not affect my opinion because if the possessor himself of such a right, for any cause whatsoever, refuses to exercise the right he has only himself to thank.

UNTOUCHABLES BY CHOICE.

If temple authorities offer to set apart a corner for untouchables it should not be considered as sufficient. No restriction against untouchables which is not applicable to other non-Brahmin Hindus can be tolerated. But a distant corner may be set apart for those who do not want to mix with the untouchables. These people then become untouchables by choice.

We may not force open barricades. That would be a species of violence and it will not do to say that barricades are inanimate things, for the hands that put up the barricades were animate.

From the foregoing it will be clear that belief in temples should be a condition precedent to offering Satyagraha regarding temple entry. Temple entry is a religious right. Entry, therefore, by any other person cannot be called Satyagraha. At the time of Vaikam Satyagraha, when Mr George Joseph went to jail, I sent him word that he was wrong. He agreed with me, promptly apologised, and came out of jail. Temple entry Satyagraha is a penance on the part of the touchable Hindu. He is the sinner and he has therefore to do the penance by inviting punishment on himself for endeavouring to take these untouchable co-religionists with him to the temple. Therefore non-Hindus can only offer help other than Satyagraha. For instance whilst the other communities helped the Sikhs at the time of Gurudwara movement in various ways Satyagraha was and could be offered only by the Sikhs who believed in the Akhanda Path.

WEAPON OF SATYAGRAHA.

In my opinion untouchables should not alone offer Satyagraha. It should be led by touchable reformers. This is a matter of expedience. There may come a time when untouchables may offer Satyagraha by themselves. The idea behind the opinion here expressed is that public opinion amongst touchable Hindus should be sufficiently alive and active before Satyagraha is taken up at all. It is a weapon whose use depends for success upon the gathering of public opinion. Therefore its use is invariably preceded by all the known orthodox remedies.

There can be no entry demanded in temples on private "bonafide" property. When a man allows free use to the public of a temple erected on a private property but bars the entry of untouchables alone it ceases to be a private temple.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

It has been suggested that temple entry through Satyagraha should be postponed altogether and effected by legislative enactment. I wholly dissent from the view. Legislative enactment as a rule, and certainly always under democracy, follows the formation of public opinion, and for the formation of public opinion I know no swifter remedy than real Satyagraha properly handled. The question as to when time is ripe for offering Satyagraha in a particular place is one primarily for local committees to decide.

Those who contend that non-Hindus can vote on questions arising out of untouchability I would, refer to the first resolution, since the new constitution passed at Nagpur in 1920. There it is clearly stated that the question of removal of untouchability is one specially and exclusively reserved for Hindus. Therefore a convention has grown up that non-Hindus should not interfere by their votes or otherwise with this religious question.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Our market opened on Monday the 11th inst., after continued holidays during the last two weeks and a fairly satisfactory turnover was in evidence. The undertone and the tendency in Indian yarns particularly in coarse counts was distinctly more hopeful than during the last few weeks and turnover in this class of yarns was quite satisfactory. Owing to the peculiar circumstances obtaining in cottons for coarse counts particularly Oomras and Bengal, it is almost difficult for the Mills to make any sales in coarse counts from 6s to 12 s at anything like reasonable prices and therefore dealers find it difficult to obtain sufficient supply from the Mills for these counts. Some of the dealers therefore were found buying their requirements amongst themselves and a fair amount of coarse counts changed hands between the dealers amongst themselves, in anticipation of obtaining better prices in future. High prices however have considerably checked demand from consuming districts at present and although it is anticipated that in course of time improvement in demand may come in it is too difficult to judge anything at the present miment. In English yarn there has been practically nothing doing. In Japanese yarn prices hape declined with a very limited turnover and in other Foreign yarns there was very limited interest taken by dealers and consumers. The recent political developments have also affected our market very unfavourably and dealers and consumers are considerably perturbed over the political developments that have been taking place day after day and prefer to wait and watch rather than rush in for any fresh business. In the circumstances it is very likely that only limited business will be done in our market so long as the conditions remain unsettled as at present.

ENGLISH YARNS

The political situation has considerably checked trading in this class of yarns and whilst prices are nominally unchanged there is practically nothing doing.

JAPANESE YARNS

The Exchange and the political movement have affected sales in this class of yarns to some extent and market continues dull and lifeless with only limited turnover.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the official quotations of the Syndicate but the sales are very unfavourably affected owing to the present political developments and also due to sufficient and large stocks in the consuming districts. Besides this, the sales of Japanese Artificial Silk yarns are being done at about 2 to 3d per lb. cheaper than the Italian Art Silks and as a result some of the consumers have already started to take interest in Japanese yarns.

INDIAN YARNS

There has been comparatively better demand in this class of yarns particularly in coarse counts and the feeling seems to be more optimistic than before. The future course of the market is however more dependant upon the course of cotton prices and also upon the political situation in the country and whilst therefore the undertone is fairly steady the tendency is rather uncertain.

ANNOUNCEMENT—EXTRAORDINARY!

Commencing from To-Day

MADAN THEATRES (LTD) (CALCUTTA)

EXCEPTIONAL ALL-TALKING SINGING & DANCING DRAMA IN HINDI

PICTURE FULL of PASSION, POWER, MAGIC and MIRACLE

INDRA-SABHA WITH KAJJAN

ORIENTAL-DANCES As APSAR-DANCE
BEE-DANCE
CIRCLE-DANCE
DUMB-DANCE
SPIDER-DANCE
Other exquisite Dances
SEEN IN
MADANS

INDRA-SABHA WITH NISSAR

EXCELLENT MUSIC By EMINENT MUSICIANS
PERFECT TECHNIC
BEST PHOTOGRAPHY
FINE SCENERY
RECORDING BY R. C. A.
Very Clear Voice HEARD IN
MADANS

INDRA-SABHA

AN ALL-STAR CAST

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M. Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Friday at 3 P.M.

GLOBE TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD

LAST WEEK !!
LAST WEEK !!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD

SATURDAY, 16/1/32 at 8-30 p.m.

"SANT KANHO PATRA"

SUNDAY, 17/1/32 at 3 p.m.

'YEKACH PYALA'

Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 a.m.

Glorious Second Week ! Glorious Second Week !

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING

"DAGABAZ ASHAK"

CAPTIVATING, ROMANTICALLY THRILLING, WONDERFULLY APPEALING.

Featuring:

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Directed By:—PESSI KARANI.

A WOMAN'S SUPREME SACRIFICE

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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS! HUGE RUSH!!

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SUPER TALKING & SINGING PICTURE

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IMMORTAL LOVE-STORY OF THE NORTH

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SHANTAKUMARI

BOMBAY'S REPUTED SCREEN STAR

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Master FAKEERA, renowned STAGE STAR.

BEST MUSIC & EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHY.

DELIGHTFUL & SWEET SONGS

Author: MUNSHI NAZA. Cameraman: GORDHANDAS PATEL.

Sound Recording: YASHWANT KOTHARE

Directed By: J. P. ADVANI.

PLEASE DON'T MISS SUCH A RARE PICTURE.

Daily 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee SAT. and SUN, 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Dubash Theatre New Charni Road.

New York Cotton.

LONG LIQUIDATION ON ADVANCE

New York, Janaury 14.

The general sentiment in decidedly leaning on the bull side in view of early settlement of reparation question which is anticipated to have a favourable effect on the financial situation of Central Europe. There is more disposition to buy cotton and in the absence of offerings prices are gradualy attaining higher levels. There are signs of return of confidence and cotton is expected to record some surprise. Those who advocated short-side are also now less confident and in easier markets they are covering their unprotected short interest. Although there is no material improvement in the cotton textile trade but rising tendency of cotton prices is imparting confidence and mills are best buyers.

Most of the stock is held by co-operative marketing Associations and they are selling in an orderly way which sustains prices. Basis are firm and in spite of the season's production being very good, spinners are forced to pay comparatively higher prices.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by the strength of Wall-Street market. Later on prices declined on long liquidation. Prices opened at a rise of 4 points and a further rise of 4 points was immediately recorded on general buying. Later on prices declined 5 points from the highest level and finally closed at a rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was active and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 6.58c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 6.88 (10.08 a.m.) lowest 6.83 (11-19 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Opened higher in sympathy with Liverpool and the stock market. Far East, Continent, "Wall Street" and Trade buying. Do not think it advisable to follow the advance. Cloth market better business. Yarn market improved demand.

New York.—Consumption report about as expected. Market influenced by strength in outside markets and political propaganda. Dry goods reports encouraging. Export demand increasing. Undertone good. Do not think prices will go much higher for the present. Think well of buying on dips on scale down.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York.—Good undertone with large trade demand around July 7 Cents.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Cotton while some reaction but unlikely general feeling inflation beginning and higher prices commodities probable.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.

March	6.67+.03
May	6.83+.03
July	7.01+.02
October	7.26+.05
December	7.41+.07
Middling Spot	6.75+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.

January	6.58+.07
March	6.66+.06
Middling Spot	6.58+.07

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	6.68
May	6.86
July	7.04

New York: NOON CALL:—

March	6.69
May	6.86
July	7.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Daily Receipts at all U.S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, January 14

T.T. London on Berlin 14.59-1/2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.53
T.T. London on Brussels 24.92.
T.T. London on Madrid 41.00.
T.T. London on Milan 68.43.
T.T. London on Berne 17.76.
T.T. London on Paris 88.34.
T.T. London on Prague 116.00.
T.T. London on New York (Closing rate) 3.46-3/4.

Liverpool Cotton.

UNDERTONE VERY STEADY

Liverpool, January 14.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 6 points and ruled very steady during the early part of the day The undertone of the market continues to be very steady. Higher prices brought out liquidation which was well absorbed. Large spot cotton business had a stimulating effect. In the afternoon straddle buying for distant deliveries was the feature. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 4 points to 5.48d.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled firm and registered a rise of 15 to 10 points.

There was better feeling on the Alexandria cotton Exchange and improved demand resulted in a rise of 40 to 12 points.

Dollar Sterling cross rate was firm and after opening at 3.42 closed at 3.46-1/2.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"Confidence increasing due strength stock markets reflecting and deflation undertone all commodities decidedly better."

"In consequence of active demand for export. In consequence of better market reports. In consequence of South holding back cotton."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool.

Market is feeling the influence of better political and financial conditions. We do not think well of following the advance till drastic decrease in acreage is assured."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

		Opening.	Closing.
January	1932	5.20	5.16+.05
February	"		5.14+.05
March	"	5.15	5.12+.05
April	"		5.11+.06
May	"	5.12	5.10+.06
June	"		5.10+.06
July	"	5.12	5.10+.06
August	"		5.11+.06
September	"		5.12+.06
October	"	5.14	5.12+.05
November	"		5.14+.05
December	"		5.17+.05
January	1933		5.19+.06
Middling Spot			5.48+.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.26
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.33
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.50
Oomra, Good	4.93
Oomra, Fine	5.23
Oomra, Fully Good	5.08
Bengal, Good	4.73
Bengal, Fully Good	4.83
Bengal, Fine	4.93
Scinde, Fully Good	4.83
Scinde, Fine	4.93
Scinde, Superfine	5.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 14.

January	6.97
March	7.09
May	7.27
July	7.43
October	7.57
November	7.70
December	7.79
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.30

WHEAT: BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes: 26 January Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 25/6 Cargoes: 25/6 Jan/Feb. Value.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 27 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 2 C & F Calcutta:—Jan/Mar per cwt. 9.

C & F Bombay Jan/Mar per cwt. 9/0-1/2.

C & F Karachi, Jan/Mar per cwt 9/0-1/2.

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 14.

Silver market is steady.

Spot 19-15/16.

Forward 20.

BAR GOLD.

London, January 14.

Bar gold, Fine per oz. £6:0:4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, January 14.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

Bombay Cotton

NO BUSINESS

Bombay, January 15.

As per following notices issued by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, the forward cotton market was open to-day, but there was no business. The notices, issued on the 13th and 14th instant, are as under:—

(13-1-'32) "Owing to the adverse effect of the present disorganised conditions and the political situation on the Cotton trade, it appears that transactions are not taking place although trading is allowed. In these circumstances the Managing Committee suggest that until the conditions improve and become suitable for normal trading, it is not advisable in the interests of the trade and of the Members to undertake new trading risk; as however, there are outstanding transactions, the Bazaar should be kept open in the meanwhile for two days every week."

(14-1-'32) "Pursuant to the Association's Notice 3089, dated 13th January 1932, it is hereby recommended to keep the forward Cotton Bazaar open on Friday the 15th and Saturday the 16th January 1932."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 14.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £11.

Honkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100-1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-1/2.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £75-5/8.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £100.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £32-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £47-1/2.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £55-1/2.

Indian Stock 5-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £74-1/2.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £55-1/4.

War Loan 5 per cent. £98-1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-1/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, January 14.

Copper Braziers £56.

Yellow metal £45.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13-3/4.

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £9-1/8

Tin, English Ingots £143-3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, January 14.

Demand Bills 346.00.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U. S. MILLS

Figures For December

The monthly Census Bureau report states that U.S.A. mills cotton consumption for December 1931 was 416,000 bales against 429,000 bales during the preceding month. The decrease of 13,000 bales during the month of December seems to be on account smaller number of working days. Compared with December consumption figures by U.S.A. mills, the present trend is decidedly gives a better reading. Comparative figures for December during the past six seasons are as under:—

Season	Bales
1931-32	416,000
1930-31	406,000
1929-30	454,000
1928-29	534,000
1927-28	544,000
1926-27	605,000

KEROSENE AND PETROL RATES

KEROSENE.

"Shell" Cases, 150 degrees F.T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9-5-6 per case.

"Waterlily" Cases, 150 degrees F.T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9 per case.

"Firefly" Cases, 150 degrees F.T. High Grade Oil Rs. 8-12-0 per case.

"Anchor" "Swastika" brand, in 4 I.G. tins Rs. 7 per pair.

"Rising Sun" "Chukker" brand 4 I.G. tins Rs. 6-14-0 per pair.

"Rising Sun" "Chukker" brand 1 I.G. tins Rs. 8-4-6 per 8 tins.

"Rising Sun" "Chukker" brand in bulk Rs. 5-12-0 per 8 I.Gls.

"Swan" "Victoria" brand in 4 I.G. tins Rs. 6-6-0 per pair.

"Swan" "Victoria" brand in 1 I.G. tins Rs. 7-12-6 per 8 tins.

"Swan" "Victoria" brand in bulk Rs. 5-4-0 per 8 I.Gls.

PETROL.

"Shell" and "Boc" Ex Kerbside Pumps Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon.

"Shell" and "Boc" in two gallon cans Rs. 1-6-0 per gallon.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £10-15-0 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, ton £8-13-9 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton, £11-12-6 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

THE EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
invites you to
HER WEDDING NIGHT
with
RALPH FORBES
A scream from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
YOUNG WOODLEY
featuring
MADELEINE CARROL
FRANK LAWTON
The eternal triangle from a new angle.

THE EMPRESS
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARIS
featuring
JACK BUCHANAN
IRENE BORDONI
MUSIC! DRAMA! COMEDY!
COLOUR!

OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
CABARET PLAYERS
Comedy-music rhythm that will eclipse anything you had before.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/8 1/32
D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 387
Banks Selling T T 386
Banks Buying T T 379

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 655
Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 145 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 133

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.46 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 5/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 2/1 3/4 14th inst.
London/Paris 88.20 14th inst.
London/Belgium 25.00 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 14th inst.
London/Italy 68.10 14th inst.
London/Berlin 14.60 14th inst.
London/Holland 8.60 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £6/0/9 13th inst. £6/0/4 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 13th inst. 19 15/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 13th inst. 20 14th inst. per cenht.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/8 13th inst. 30 5/8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p.c. 13th inst. 5 11/16 p.c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 7/8 13th inst. 5 7/8 p.c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

January	129.30—1.30
April	133.40—2.40
July	136.50—2.70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	Bales.
Khandesh	260
Central India	556
Barsi/Nugger	665
Hyderabad/Gaorani	140
Berar	546
Central Provinces	203
Dhollera	341
N.-W. Porvinces	298
Rajputana	323
Sind-Punjab	1,595
Westerns-Northerns	25
Persians	10
Egyptians	462
Cotton	5,424
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,071
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	34
Linseed	308
Gingellyseeds	3,851
Poppyseeds	62
Groundnuts	13,248
Castorseeds	3,463
Rice	2,833
Myrabollams	3,094
Cottonseeds	1,500
Gram	411
Joowar	1,589
Maize	8
Barley	350
Bajree	3,312
	Tons.
Coal	373

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton, No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton, £12-15-0 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) £12-5-0 Jan/Feb, Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 3-3/16 Sellers.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Jan. 14.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending January 13th, gives the total note circulation at 84,922,000,000 francs, an increase of 1,197,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by cable from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 5 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	45 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd	0 13 3
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 5 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	57 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 9 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 15 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 0 0
Hongkong Shanghai Banke. Corpn.	101 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Oord.	0 14 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 4 p.c. Debs.	73 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Oord.)	1 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 10 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	54 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	90 5 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99 5 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 14-1-32	6873000	7132000
Receipts Yesterday 14-1-32	39000	13000
Exports to date 14-1-32	4348000	4276000
Stock at Ports 8-1-32	4749000	4077000
Stock Interior Towns 8-1-32	2206000	1751000
Stock Liverpool 8-1-32	913000	1029000
Visible Supply 8-1-32	9412000	8179000
Quantity in Sight 8-1-32	10462000	10429000
Quantity out of Sight 8-1-32	6255000	5340000

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt. 13/9 Feb/Apl. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt. 14/10-1/2 May/Aug. Paid and Buyers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 15.

Ranee Palmer Rangoon.
Selkai Maru Suejize Calcutta.
Bandera Forsyth Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.

Empress of Britain Latta New York.
Kaga Maru Komiyama Kobe.
Tokiwa Maru Itani Karachi.
Rawalpindi Stringer London.

LOADING

Jan. 15.

Steamer Indra for Java.
Steamer Karanja for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

s.s. Rawalpindi.—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rawalpindi will sail to-day from Belfast Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward malls, a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. Selkai Maru.—The M B K steamer Selkai Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Culcutta with a cargo of coal.

s.s. Bandra.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. Kaga Maru.—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo passengers.

s.s. Tokiwa Maru.—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN TOURIST.

s.s. Empress of Britain:—The M M Coy's steamer Empress Britain 22545 tons, Commander Lake, will sail to-day for New York, via Colombo China and Japan Ports, with American Tourists.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 15.

s.s. Rawalpindi for London.—Rs. 5221225 bar gold Ralli Bros; Rs. 37763 bar gold J. Gulabrai; Rs. 3630142 bar gold M N Desai; Rs. 4500902 bar gold National Bank of India; Rs. 173740 bar gold Netherland Trading India Society; 12 bales woolen carpets F. Hajioff.

For New York.—Rs. 595000 bar gold G. E. H. Doveton; Rs. 416-500 bar gold H. Rao; Rs. 2990054 bar gold Netherland Tdg. Society.

For Marseilles Rs. 92969 and Rs. 92969 gold sovereigns M N Desai.

s.s. Durenda for Alexandretta.—60 bales cotton yarn A H Diab

For Tripole.—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa.—30 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Bremen: 62 bags cotton raw yarn A E L Ejel.

s.s. Ranpura for Marseilles.—2560 bales groundnuts R Ratilal and Co.

s.s. Silvercedar for Marseilles.—13 cases gum olibonum B Nasir and Co; 5120 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 1400 castooseed K Devchand and Co.

For New York.—2 pots palmaross oil S Nowroji and Co.

s.s. Clo Shanghai for Liverpool.—130 bales mowra meal W Latham and Co.

s.s. Grangepark for Ratterdom.—350 bales niger seed F Bhute and Co; 70 bales mustard seed M Bhute and Co.

For Hamburg.—70 bags mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.

s.s. Arsenfels for Rotterdam.—1350 bags linseed oil cake A. Oomerbhoy; 1333 bags groundnut seed A H Diab.

For Hamburg.—3 pots palmarosaoil Volkart Bros.

For Bremen.—2 bags cotton raw Bombay Co.

s.s. Tarantia for Liverpool.—2080 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 30 bales turmeric M Bhuta and Co; 3200 groundnuts Strauss and Co; 70 bales wool raw Cox and King Ltd; 116 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 630 bags groundnut cakes; Birla Bros; 2636 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros; 1280 bags groundnut Steel Bros.

s.s. Sumatra for Genoa.—100 bales cotton raw B Karsondas and Co.

s.s. Clo Lahore for Liverpool.—1936 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.

s.s. Shinyoh Maru for Kobe.—141 bags cotton raw A Kalnji and Co.

s.s. Hankow Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw N Nagjish and Co.

s.s. Kaga Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—105 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—1155 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaicha.—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

s.s. Kidderpore for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw Katik and Co; 66 bales cotton raw N Futahally and Co.

For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

s.s. Liebenfels, Agents L Edward from Hamburg.—125 bundles copper sheets; 650 bundles V. M. Sheets; 1000 cases boneglue; 152 cases hinges; 155 cases wire netting; 275 cases tubes; 227 cases E'ware; 176 cases lamps; 25 cases rubberware; 220 cases slates; 100 cases hardware; 250 cases paper; 76 drum varnish; 24 drums turpintine; 632 drums chemicals; 1552 pieces aniline dyes; 40 cases glass globes; 30 cases slate pencils; 1555 cases glassware; 1288 cases glassware; 2657 bags sugar; 50 cases alums; 124 drums M.Y. oil; 350 drums wholeoil; 35 drums spirits; 20 drums colour; 42 cases cables; 20 cases ink; 10 cases camphor.

From Bremen.—141 bales paper; 326 cases nails; 45 cases bolts and nuts; 650 cases glassware; 163 cases springs; 30 cases salt; 340 cases motor and cycle covers and tyres; 53 cases tubes; 232 cks. chemicals; 650 pieces ashenwood; 22 cases wire.

From Antwerp.—70 cases bolts and nuts; 500 bundles steel rods; 107 bundles steel bars; 141 bundles steel joists; 16467 bundles steel hoops; 853 bundles steel rails; 4025 bundles steel sheets; 733 bundles tubes; 91 bundles screws; 150 cases appertine; 20 cases cheese; 60 cases zinc white; 45 cases asbestos; 193 cases paper; 107 cases washers; 20 cases nuts; 268 cases brandy; 1181 cases glassware; 54 cases bone glue; 1375 cases vegetable products; 150 bags aniline salt; 705 bags fabric; 1420 bags starch; 109 bags dextrine; 200 cases beer; 270 drums dyes paste; 70 drums dry paste; 14 drums colour; 1216 bags chemical; 273 drums chemical; 107 bundles wire.

From Port Said.—183 cases corks 1119 bags soda ash.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST!
ONE WEEK MORE!
MADAN'S TALKIE OF DISTINCTION
SHIRIN-FARHAD
PATHETIC LOVE ROMANCE OF AGES
WITH
KAJJAN AND NISSAR
BEST MUSIC and SWEET SONGS
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MUMBAINEE-SHETANEE
WITH
MOHAN and SHARIFA
'R.C.A.' RECORDING
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EXTRA SHOW on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 3 p.m.
WEST-END TALKIES
(LAMINGTON ROAD).

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
Lamington Road
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE CO'S.
Super Thrilling Drama
"DAGABAZ ASHAK"
Featuring
Miss ZOHREE, MUSHTARI, Mr. RATHWIRAJ. Late Elizer and other well-known stars of the Company.
DON'T MISS
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL—
Coming SAGAR MOVIETONE CO.'S
All Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture.
"MIRA BAI"

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances.
J6

10 Women Volunteers Arrested On Friday

WHILE PICKETING AT MULJI JETHA AND MANGALDAS MARKETS

Markets Suspend Business For The Day

PICKETING OF CITY SHOPS CONTINUES

The Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, was seething with excitement on Friday morning, following the arrest of ten women volunteers who were picketing the Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas Cloth Markets. A large and excited crowd of people beseiged the markets and held angry demonstrations with the result that the authorities were compelled to close the doors and suspend business for the day.

The house of a clerk in Mulji Jetha Market at Ganeshwadi was mobbed by the demonstrators, as it was reported that it was he who called the police to arrest the women. The clerk locked himself up in his room while a crowd outside kept on demanding an explanation for his behaviour. Eventually some women volunteers went to the scene on a mission of peace and succeeded in pacifying the crowds who withdrew.

ARRESTS AT THE MARKETS

At about 10-30 a.m. Inspector Gole, accompanied by sergeants and two police-vans, visited the Mulji Jetha Market and arrested 3 women volunteers who were posted on the main gate and other entrances to the market. The police also arrested 2 women who were picketing the Mangaldas Market.

EXCITING SCENES.

Exciting scenes were witnessed following the arrests of the women. A very large crowd gathered in front of the Mulji Jetha market and made angry demonstration. A rumour then went round that it was the clerk of the Mulji Jetha Market who had sent a telephone message to the Princes Street Police for police help. A part of the crowd proceeded to the residence of the clerk and held demonstration. In the meanwhile the Mulji Jetha Market as well as the Mangaldas Market yielded to the insistent demands of the crowds and suspended business for the day and closed the doors.

PICKETING AS USUAL.

There was picketing as usual at Hornby Road and Charni Road.

ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE.

The arrests of the 10 women volunteers at Mulji Jetha and Mangaldas Cloth Markets were made under the Ordinance. It is understood that they will be detained in the Arthur Road Jail without a trial. They will be released after a few days, but an order will be served on them under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance prohibiting them from taking part in the civil disobedience movement. The defiance of the order is punishable with two years' hard labour.

ARRESTED WOMEN AT AHMEDABAD RELEASED.

Karachi Congressmen Served With Notices.

POLICE DISPERSE MEETING AT CUTTACK: 18 ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, January 15.

All women except eight who have so far been arrested in Ahmedabad have been released and even the eight women still in custody will, it is understood, be released under section 2 of the Emergency Powers' Ordinance on the conditions laid down by the District Magistrate.

Information has been received here that processions were dispersed in Viramgaum last evening.—A.P.

RESRAINT NOTICE ON CONGRESSMEN.

KARACHI, January 15.

Mr. J. R. Hood, the District Magistrate, has issued notices on about forty persons including members of the Karachi Municipality restraining them from participating or encouraging the civil disobedience movement.—A.P.

PROCESSION AT BORDI.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Jan. 14.

A procession was taken out at Bordi yesterday evening. The procession ended at Lalji Square where Mr. Bapu Amrute of Gholwad addressed the gathering.

MR. AMRUTE ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent).

GHOLWAD, Jan. 14.

This morning the police arrested Mr. Vaman Ramchandra (alias Bapu Amrute) a local worker.

Procession And Meeting At Bagalkot

(From A Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Jan. 13.

A procession and a meeting were held at Dhanasheth Chowk. Contraband salt was sold in the meeting. Mrs. Padmavatibai and others addressed the meeting.

CUTTACK MEETING DISPERSED: 18 ARRESTED

Volunteers' Camp Raided: 14 Inmates Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, Jan. 12.

Sj. Gopeabandhu Choudhuri, the 2nd Dictator of Utkal, was arrested on the morning of the 10th inst. from the Volunteers Camp, by the local police. The premises of his house was searched in the mornig by the police who took away some papers.

Last evening a meeting was held on the bed of the river Khatjori to protest against the arrest. It was dispersed and 18 persons were arrested.

CAMP RAIDED.

The Seva Dal volunteers camp was raided. The flag post was pulled down and flag on it was siezed. Then the police entered the building and arrested 14. The camp is locked up and is guarded.

NAGPUR PROTEST AGAINST ROY'S CONVICTION.

(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR CITY, Jan. 12.

A meeting of the Nagpur Textile Workers held on the 11th inst. protested against the conviction of Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. R. S. Ruiker presiding..

An extraordinary general meeting of the Anjumane Khaddame Islam, Bombay held on Tuesday night has "supported the feelings of the residents of Sankli Street against the situation of a toddy shop and sale of toddy in their locality which is believed to take place in the near future."

The Central Provinces Government has declared Berar Congress Committee as an unlawful association.

Broach.—At a general meeting of the local Municipality held on Thursday last, Mr. Gulam Mahommed A. Munshi was elected president.

Pt. Algi Shastri Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Jan. 12.

Pt. Algi Rai Shastri of the People of India Society who was arrested on the 10th inst. has been sentenced to one year's hard labour.

DESPERATELY DIFFICULT

Sir W. Walter On Financial Situation

"GERMANY COULD PAY SOMETHING"

LONDON, January 14.

Rugby.—Dealing with the present financial situation, last night, Sir Walter Layton who is a member of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations said that the position was desperately difficult and dangerous and a provisional settlement which gave any possibility of the present situation recurring was idle. The German point of view that the whole of War Debts should be wiped out was very largely non-economic. Supposing they were all wiped out somebody was going to pay. Britain was going to pay. If all reparations and debts were wiped out, there was some 16,000 million pounds of the British National Debt still remaining in this country in respect of the money raised here and loaned to Allies; and we had got to go on paying interest on it until one of these days bonds were repaid out of taxes of this country. The internal debt remained. Germany would be left with only 550 million pounds in the internal debt. That was eight pounds per head. France would be left with approximately 2300 million pounds of the debt which was 56 pounds per head. Great Britain would be left with 6600 millions of internal debt which was 152 pounds per head, and the United States with the Internal debt of 3,200 millions pounds or 27 pounds per head. It was quite clear that Germany could pay something, and that the plan could be postponed during the periods of depression or would be so designed that it would not do great harm. It was essential that there should be an agreement now enabling reconstruction to begin again because we could not wait twelve months.—B.O.W.

A Plea For Uniform Monetary System

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—A uniform monetary system for all the Empire countries is recommended in a memorandum which was passed at yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and, will be submitted to the appropriate Ministers in this country and in Empire overseas.—B.O.W.

"OIL BOMBS" FOR KILLING MALARIA-CARRIERS

Army Officer's Ingenious Methods

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 14.

Novel means of combating malaria in India is mentioned in the annual report on the health of the army. It is stated that the "oil bomb", consisting of an empty cigarette tin perforated with holes and filled with oil and rags has been found a satisfactory way of treating ponds were malaria carriers breed. Ingenious method of oiling ponds was devised by a Warrant Officer in charge of anti-malarial work. His plan was to oil local buffaloes during night so that during day they acted in a smaller manner as "oil bombs".

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN U. S.

Hoover To Stand Again

LONDON, January 14.

It is officially announced that Hoover has decided to stand again for Presidential nomination.—Reuter.

Air Commodore Kingsford-Smith

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Air Commodore Kingsford-Smith left Dum Dum aerodrome at 5-40 this morning for Bangkok. He expects to reach Port Darwin on or about January 18 and Sydney on 20th.

DEPORTATION OF MAHATMA.

W. I. N. Liberals' Protest.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR

The Hon. Secretaries of the Western India National Liberal Association have issued the following statement, dated January 14th:—

"The Council of the Association have been closely watching the present political situation from day-to-day since the issue of the last resolution of the Council of the National Liberal Federation which has already received wide publicity. After a careful study of the Ordinance promulgated by the Government of India and applied to Bombay, and in view of the serious apprehensions existing in the public mind as regards the various provisions of these Ordinances, a Deputation of the Council waited on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on Friday, the 8th instant. The deputation acquainted His Excellency during a long interview, with the hardships likely to be suffered by the public in the actual administration of the Ordinances and they also placed before His Excellency certain concrete suggestions to allay public anxiety. His Excellency promised to give careful consideration to all the remarks and suggestions made by the Deputation.

The Council have also approached the Government of India in connection with the drastic character of some of the provisions of the Ordinances which are likely to interfere with the daily life of citizens and also prevent all legitimate political activity and patriotic efforts for encouraging indigenous trade and industry unconnected with any subversive movement. The Council are making further efforts in this direction.

The Council express strong resentment at the provocative suggestion of deporting Mr. Gandhi and others and they feel that if such suggestions are countenanced by Government, it will only further aggravate the situation."

PROHIBITORY NOTICES IN BROACH.

"Vikas" Suspends Publication.

LEADERS ORDERED NOT TO LEAVE MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH Jan 13.

On the 12th inst. Dr. Chandulal Desai, while returning from Ahmedabad, was served with a notice on the Railway Station wherein he was warned as printer and publisher of newspapers not to publish any items of news or programme or preparation of Civil Disobedience movement. Consequently it has been decided to discontinue the publication of "Vikas" a nationalist Gujerati Weekly, in protest of the order.

Dr. Chandulal Desai and Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai ex-President of the City Municipality have been served with notices to-day ordering them not to leave the Municipal area of Broach without the permission of the Dist. Magistrate, and not to take part directly or indirectly in any activities conected with the civil disobedience movement.

It is rumoured that similar notices have been served on other Congress workers in the district.

WELL DONE WILLINGDON.

Diehard Press For 'Firm' Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article says that Lord Willingdon is showing courage and resolution in which younger men failed and he is working to restore the prestige of the Government. The Paper is puzzled, however, as to how he could reconcile repressing of the Congress with the policy of giving responsible government. The Congress is the only organised party in India. Therefore some responsible ministers will be drawn from Congress, a prospect which is not exactly encouraging to loyal men.

NO SURPRISE TO ROUND TABLERS!

The "Daily Telegraph" says it can be no surprise to the Indian Round Table Conference delegates to perceive that British Government and Government of India are as firmy determined to govern as, they are assured, they would prevail in conflict unwillingly thrust upon them.—Reuter's Special Service.

HOARE'S APOLOGIA FOR ORDINANCE.

Govt. Forced To Take Up Challenge.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Sir S. Hoares continuing his speech to journalists at the India Office, said that the apparent incongruity between the departure of three Committees and rigid administrative measures was in reality no contradiction, for without law and order there could not be constitutional advance. It was therefore essential to take steps to enforce law in order to avoid anarchy and simultaneously proceed with constitutional advance on the lines of the All-India Federation. He claimed that whatever Government had been in office it would be compelled to take such action as had been taken in the last few weeks.

He said he thought that at the end of the Round Table Conference they had finished out of date methods of non-co-operation and war. He referred to his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi and said that both had spoken freely and reservedly. He had hoped that Gandhiji, when he returned to India, would exercise a moderating influence, rendering it possible to embark on a new chapter without the necessity of drastic measures. But, unfortunately the extremists appeared to have got hold of the Congress machine and forced it so far that, whether Mahatma Gandhi wished it or not, it was impossible to halt.

"GOVT. FORCED TO TAKE UP CHALLENGE."

Sir S. Hoare referred to the situation in the Frontier, the United Provinces and Bengal, and said that unless the challenge was taken up Government might as well have abdicated.

Referring to the drastic and comprehensive action taken in Bengal, Sir S. Hoare suggested that it was wiser, safer, and more human to deal with such a situation as a whole instead of piecemeal. He referred to the improvement in all the three Provinces, and hoped that their Indian friends would see the two sides of Government's policy in the right perspective, and that one was complementary of the other, and realise that a constitution was within reach that a few years ago they would have regarded as unattainable for many years.

Referring to the personnel of the Committee, Sir Samuel claimed that both the British and Indian sides were very representative. He emphasised the value of new minds and ideas which could be expected from the youth of some of the British delegates and also from the fact that many of them had no previous expert knowledge of India.

"PRACTICALLY ALL INDIANS ACCEPT INVITATIONS."

He said that it was a matter for great satisfaction that practically all the Indians who had been invited to serve had accepted. He laid stress on the significance of the opening of the Lloyd Barrage in which connection he paid a high tribute to Lord Lloyd's imagination and vigour. Sir Samuel Hoare drew attention also to the conclusion of the Burma Round Table Conference as the result of which an opportunity had been given to Burma for the full development on her own lines. He said that he would be surprised if, when the offer had been studied the opportunities it had provided had not been realised.

Fifth "Emergency Council" Jailed.

2 YEARS RIGOROUS & RS. 50 FINE

MOTICHAND KAPADIA GETS TWO YEARS

Hakim Mahomed Ikrani, "Dictator" Fifth Emergency Council, and Pir Mahomed Pathan and Fakir Mahomed Pathan, members of the "War Council" were charged on Friday before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, under Section 17, Clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to 2 years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 3 months on the second charge the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

PROSECUTION PLEA.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor stated that the accused were leading a procession on Thursday, and they were arrested in front of the Police Station. Being members of the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. they were members of an unlawful association and they assisted in its unlawful activities in taking out a procession.

The first accused gave a graphic description of the hardships in the lock up and asked the Magistrate whether it was possible for a decent man to live on four annas. He wanted to know whether Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner would be able to maintain himself on that amount.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" FOLLOWERS.

The second and third accused clad in "Red Shirts" uniforms, stated that they were the followers of Khan Abdul Gaffar, the "Frontier Gandhi," and when their leader was jailed they did not wish to remain outside.

When the order was passed the second accused addressing the Magistrate said: "Go on signing these white papers, we don't care."

BOMBAY SOLICITOR JAILED

For Disobeying Order Of Police Commissioner.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a solicitor, who was released on Parole from the Byculla House of Correction, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner, directing him to report himself to the Police every day. He was given "B" class.

ARRESTED PERSONS CHARGED

1 ACQUITTED: AGES OF 3 TO BE ASCERTAINED: 14 TO BE TRIED ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Eighteen persons arrested last evening in front of the Esplanade Police Station, were charged today before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with being members of an unlawful assembly. One of the accused was acquitted as he stated that he was only a spectator, while three others were directed to be sent to the Police Surgeon to ascertain their ages.

The cases against the others were postponed to Monday after evidence was recorded.

CAPT. EDEN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—The statement that Britain would welcome the completion of the London Naval Treaty by an agreement between France, Italy and herself, was made by Captain Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a speech at the Mansion House to-day. He added: "It is a source of regret to us that the hope has not yet been realised and it would be a helpful send-off to the Disarmament Conference, were it able to record in the early stages the concurrence of two of the largest naval Powers in Europe after ourselves in the terms of this latest limitation of the naval armaments."

Captain Eden was speaking at a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London on behalf of the League of Nations' Union and attended by civic representatives from all parts of Britain to consider Disarmament. "Deliberately and because of our belief that excessive armaments are not an insurance of world security, but a menace to it, we have urged the Nations to the reduction of armaments by the most effective means in our power—by example. Almost alone among the great Powers, we have not increased our expenditure on armaments during the past five years. We have done more than this, for our reductions since the Armistice have been continuous and drastic, clear for all to see. When our obligations to our own people, when our commitments solemnly undertaken in the eyes of the world are recalled, it will be perceived at once that we have taken risks, grave risks, that our contribution might be effective. None will regret these risks if they bring us the fruits we have seen."

"ONLY A POLICE FORCE."

The British Army, said Captain Eden, was now little more than a police force, in no respect larger than the immediate Imperial duties required. The Navy had been successively reduced, first voluntarily at the end of the War, and then by successive treaties. But the air reductions had been the most drastic of all; for at the end of the War, with an air force second to none, Britain had voluntarily scrapped 7/8ths of it and to-day, despite London's vulnerability to air attack, Britain ranked only fifth among the world's air Powers. He hoped that the Disarmament Conference should remove that discrepancy.

Britain could do no more alone and other nations must do their share. When the Disarmament Conference ended he trusted that they would, at least, have a method whereby armaments might be measured and checked and that thereby the hopes so often expressed would be translated into action. The British Government would enter the Conference in no mean or niggling spirit; but they were sincerely anxious to contribute, by suggestion and action, to the real and progressive decrease in the vast burden of international armaments which today clogged the world's progress.—B.O.W.

AMERICAN FLIERS.

RANGOON, January 14.

Two American fliers Halliburton and Stephens who left Calcutta this morning landed at Mingaladon aerodrome at 5-26 p.m. They halted at Akyab "en route" for an hour. They are leaving tomorrow noon for Bangkok.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon.—Information has been received here from the British Consul at Tengyueh that George Forrest, who was leading botanical expedition into Yunan on behalf of the Royal Botanical Garden, Edinburgh, died there of heart-failure on January 6. The deceased passed through Rangoon in 1930 for Yunan and had been working there ever since.—A.P.

Rangoon.—News has been received from Henzada that a rebel named Anti, who had the longest unbroken criminal record, was shot dead there on January 12 by the police.—A.P.

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